G R S IX 5}

Previous references

1898

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(Education)

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Serial Nos 1 to 75

Later references

Dd 37-m (1-7)
Dd 17-26 (1-7)
Cl m 2 32-06

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos 1-75

Major **Part B for** 1905 July

SUBJECT

Grants offered by the Mysore State in aid of the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore

SG 75 N 1046 of 26/7/05 To B. Narasimhaiya, Esq. Informs him that the Mysore Govt have been pleased to increase the Grant from Rs 30000 to

Remarked

Marked

CONFIDENTIAL
Serial No. 14-96

(27)

(13)

INDIAN UNIVERSITY OF RESEARCH

The Conference assembled at Simla in October last to consider the scheme of the Indian University of Research reported on the most suitable site for the University as follows (see *Gazette of India* November 18 1899 Part I p 1019) —

The Conference considered the question of the site of the Central Institution It seemed to them that of all sites named the choice lay between Bombay and Bangalore In regard to the former the main considerations were (1) the fact that it is the home of the founder (who however rather favours Bangalore) (2) that it is a great centre of commercial and industrial activity (3) that it is easy of access from all parts of India and from England and (4) that a strong governing body could be easily obtained there On the other hand the climate though not altogether unfavourable is not bracing and is injurious to machinery and apparatus It would not be so favourably regarded by Europeans as Bangalore and in Bombay land is not available in sufficient quantity If (as is believed) special concessions in respect to site and aid in regard to the scheme generally be made in Bangalore on condition of the institution being there the Conference would recommend that site

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6 To secure these advantages special inducements have to be given It is no new thing in Europe or America that great sacrifices are made by small States or Cities to secure the advantages of having a University in their midst In Wales several cities competed for the honour of having the University The London County Council is expected to give £10 000 a year to the Teaching University of London The several City Companies are also expected to give liberal grants Manchester Liverpool and Bristol support their University Colleges The Edinburgh University was originally started by the Town Corporation Zurich made heavy sacrifices to get the Federal Polytechnic in its midst The Swiss Universities are all maintained by the Cantons The Municipality of Paris maintains magnificent educational institutions, like the Ecole Polytechnique Brussels Strasburg and other smaller towns of Europe maintain rich scientific and technical colleges from the civic revenues In America several of the States maintain their own excellent Universities The Indian University of Research will not be one college or institution but a group of colleges

I circulate this Paper to Councillors for study & consideration

Mr Tata is expected here tomorrow morning and will be able to give us further information if req^d

I shd like to have an informal meeting between ourselves first tomorrow ~~afternoon~~ Evening – say 4 P.M. – at my place – to which I wd ask Mr Bhabha & Mr Cook – after discussion at such a meeting there shd be no difficulty in forging the Grant-in-aid which the State shd give the Institution

K Sherwood Lange

14/12/99

To Councillors

Copy leaf Tata's reply follows

14/12/99

CONFIDENTIAL

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started by the Town Corporation Zurich made heavy sacrifices to get the Federal Polytechnic in its midst The Bund permitted its location in that City only if the City provided a worthy local habitation The amount of local contribution may be inferred from the fact that the Physical Institute of Dr Weber alone has cost over £70 000 The Swiss Universities are all maintained by the Cantons some of which like Basel and Geneva are mere small cities and yet do everything to make their Universities attractive to students from all parts of the world Berne alone in recent years has spent about ten million francs on reconstructing Institutes and Laboratories The Municipality of Paris maintains institutions like the Ecole de Physique et Chimie and it appears to have endowed more than one chair at the Sorbonne The Ville de Lyons contributes annually a moiety of the extraordinary budget of the University establishes bursaries and makes grants for apparatus besides defraying two thirds of the cost of buildings which has already exceeded half a crore in Indian money Brussels and Amsterdam maintain Universities towards which they respectively contribute annually £5 000 and £15 000 the total cost being £15 000 and £30 000 In America several of the States like Michigan maintain their own excellent Universities and though the Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts were originally designed to be maintained out of Congressional grants of lands and cash annual contributions yet the individual States in the aggregate add every year £80 000 to the £140 000 spent by the Congress.

With reference to the above, meeting of the undermentioned officers was held on the 15th instant to consider the question of the amount and nature of the aid which the Mysore State should give to the proposed University of Research in case it is established at Bangalore -

Rajya Dhurandara

Sir K Seshadri Iyer, K C S I Dewan

Rajadharma Pravina

Mr T R A Thurboo Chetty, C I E ,
Member of Council

Mr P N Krishnamurthi, C I E ,
Member of Council

Mr V P Madhava Rao, C I E ,
Member of Council

Mr J Cook, M A , Principal, Central College,
Bangalore

Mr H J Bhabha, M A , Inspector General
of Education in Mysore

and Mr C Sreenivasiengar, Secretary to Government, Revenue & General Departments

The opinion was unanimous that in view of the great benefit likely to accrue from the establishment of the University at Bangalore, the State should give substantial help to the Institution

Regarding the amount and nature of the help to be given if the University comes to be established at Bangalore, the following opinions were elicited -

Mr Thurboo Chetty was of opinion that one-third of the initial cost (building, laboratory &c ,) should be given as also one-fifth of the cost of annual maintenance, that is, 5 lacs of rupees with an annual grant of Rs 60,000

Mr Krishnamurthi was of opinion that the State should bear the whole of the charges on account of a specified Branch of the Institution, and he suggested that the Chemistry

Branch might be established and maintained entirely at the cost of the State This was understood to amount to an immediate grant of 5 lacs for initial expenditure and an annual grant-in-aid of Rs 74,000

Mr Madhava Rao would give a grant of 2 or 3 lacs for initial expenditure and 1 (one) lac every year for maintenance

Mr Bhabha concurred with Mr Madhava Rao

Mr Sreenivasiengar agreed with Mr Thumboo Chetty's opinion

Mr Cook thought that the grant of one lac for annual maintenance was by no means too large and that in Europe and America a much more liberal help than any of the grants above would have been considered quite appropriate

All were agreed that the land required should be given free

The Dewan said that he was very glad that all advocated liberal help and that there was also a practical unanimity about the amount though the form somewhat varied He promised to submit the matter to Her Highness the Maharani Regent and also to consult the President

December 1899

V Sreenivasaiyangar

(31)

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(13)

CONFIDENTIAL

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Secretary's Note dated 15th December 189.

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~~15th December 1920~~ Sd/ C Sreenivasiengar

Dewan's note dt 8th January 1920

Having previously submitted the above to Her Highness, I further explained the subject to Her ~~Highness~~ today Her Highness ~~seemed to consult to~~ then asked me to take needful action to secure for Her ~~favoured with~~ His Excellency the Viceroy's valuable advice in a matter of ~~such~~ this great importance Her Highness would ~~wish~~ like the subject to be treated with reasonable libera-

lity, avoiding on the one hand undue extravagance on the part of the State, and on the other the odium of failing to secure so beneficent an Institution for Bangalore, by reason of ~~an illiberal~~ any illiberality of our offer Her Highness recognises that the probabilities against Bangalore securing the Institution are great, but she is anxious not to add to these probabilities by an illiberal offer on Her part on behalf of the State And She accordingly decides to be guided by the advice of His Excellency the Viceroy, which She ~~has authorised~~ wishes me to secure through Colonel Robertson

Bangalore
3rd January 1900

Sd/ K. Sheshadri Iyer
Dewan

(Here enter Copies of Dewan's Do letter to Resd of 4 January 1900 & Resident's Resd Do of 17 March 1900)

Copies of the foregoing papers will be submitted to H.H. the Maharaja Regent through the Private Secy, with the intimation that the Subject will now be placed before the Council

Copies will be circulated to the Councillors and the Subject brought forward for discussion at an early meeting of the Council

19 March 1900 -

K Sheshadri Iyer
Dewan

Brought up

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CONFIDENTIAL

13

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Mr P N Krishna Murthi C I E Member of Council

Mr V P Madhava Rao C I E Member of Council

Mr J Cook M A Principal Central College Bangalore

Mr H J Bhabha M A Inspector General of Education in Mysore And

Mr C Sreenivasiengar Secretary to the Government Revenue and General Departments

The opinion was unanimous that in view of the great benefit likely to accrue from the establishment of the University at Bangalore the State should give substantial help to the Institution

Regarding the amount and nature of the help to be given if the University comes to be established at Bangalore the following opinions were elicited —

Mr Thumboo Chetty was of opinion that one third of the initial cost (building laboratory &c) should be given as also one fifth of the cost of annual maintenance that is 5 lakhs of rupees with an annual grant of Rs 60 000

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

21/3/00

My dear Ananthanarayan

The Dewan is particularly anxious that the papers re the Research University should be treated as strictly confidential and that their contents should not get out. I have written to Mr Leonard on the subject

21.

134

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

a right — this is the
for opinion —
574100

[illegible]

Copies of Mr Pedrskah's [illegible]
circulated to Councillors
3/4/00

MATTER FOR COUNCIL MEETING

22

SUBJECT

Support to be given to the proposed Indian University of Research in case it is established in Bangalore

Recirculated to Councillors for record of their opinions

By Order

16-4-1900

For Secretary

Name	Date of receipt	Date when passed on
Rajadharma Pravina T R A Thumboo Chetty Esq CIE	13424 Vide	marginal 17 4 900
P N Krishna Murti Esq, CIE	17468 11 4 1900	
V P Madhava Rao Esq, CIE	20/4/900	
The Secretary		

The definite offer may be made on the terms noted by the Secy for a free grant of land a substantial sum for initial expenses, which may be fixed as proposed free at one third of the initial cost building, laboratory &c a yearly contribution of Rs 1 lac or 100000 for reasons stated in the concluding portion - the Residents letter of 14th March 1900

17 4 1900

My opinion is Let this be guided by the advice of the Resident the working of the University in Say the Treasury and offer free site and land initial grant of five lacs which I would prefer to be utilized when complete one & much when same be distributed over several without any of them reaching the stage of completion.

18 IV 00

PTO

I would offer free
site 5 lakhs for
initial cost - 30000 Rs
for annual maintenance
I should not consider
50000 too much for
an institution of this
kind It is presumed
that the Head-quarters
of the Research University
will be located here
not simply a branch

M Gandharvadas
10 May 1900
Sotacamund

[illegible]

XXXIII (8) 25

MATTER FOR COUNCIL MEETING

SUBJECT

Draft of a reply to the Honorary Secretary, Provisional Committee for Post-Graduate Education regarding the help to be given to the Indian Research University in case it is located at Bangalore

Circulated to Councillors

By Order,

21-8 100

For Secretary

Name	Date of receipt	Date when passed on
Rajadharma Pravina T R A Thumboo Chetty Esq C I E	Seen	by Offg Dewan 21 8 00
P N Kristna Murti Esq C I E	R 24/7-78/00	25 VIII
V P Madhava Rao Esq C I E	22/8/00	
The Secretary		

Did not see offer grant in usual form before

21/8/100

he made ~~[illegible]~~ no such offer

Kindly see Dewan

Draft of 25/5/100 in the express opinion of Council

Ad of 26/8/00

Council Perhaps 31/8/00

(36)

Journal of the Council Proceedings
dated the 27th August 1900

Resolved as follows -

x x x

5 That a letter, in the following terms, be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Provincial Committee for Post Graduate Education, Bombay, in reply to his communication of the 21st June last, regarding the help to be given to the proposed University of Research, in case only a Branch of that Institution is located in Bangalore -

" I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 21st June 1900, enquiring (i), whether the offer of the Mysore Government holds good, in the event of an important Branch of the proposed University of Research being located in Mysore territory, and ii, whether the Durbar contemplate making a substantial annual grant to the Institution

" I am desired to reply to the first ~~enquiry~~ query in the negative, and to say that the question as to what help should be

be offered if a Branch only is localised at Bangalore, is one which has not been yet considered, nor can it be usefully considered until it is known what Branch is proposed to be localised there, and upon what a scale it is intended to work it

" As regards the second query, I am to say, that the Imperial Government has no present intention of making an annual grant towards the maintenance of the Institution "

(Sd) T R A Thembooachetty
Offg Dewan President

To, The General Branch

30/8/900

Submitted to the Dewan
27/3/41

26/3

My dear Sir,

Please order the File re Talati's University Research Scheme sent to the Dewan today

Yours sincerely
M Sreenivasachari

available, in default of natives of Chypore generally should have the preferential right of maintenance thereby

In addition to site, timber may be given free This may mean

site 300 × 200 = 60,000

Timber approximate 40000

one lac of rupees Perhaps a suitable grant in money also may be added

A yearly grant for maintenance also, in due proportion to what the Govt of India would grant may be given

It has to be considered whether these grants shd not be made at first for temporary periods Especially if the purchase has to be conveyed away — of course only so long as the University continues to serve its purpose — due safeguards should be devised and powers reserved for our Govt commensurate with its contributions to the,

32 Tata Research University or Institute

The last letter has not a reply is due on this subject of Tata Research University matter already circulated. The whole file is now circulated with Town-Councillors who are re-quested to favour the Undersigned with their opinions and returning the file - The matter is urgent requires early con-sideration - The question chiefly for consideration is whether an annual grant should be given at all - and so whether it should be promised above - In this con-nection it may be as well to obtain information of what the Govt of India will do in this matter and perhaps to secure the

Trust it retains the

question of the annual grant to a more convenient opportunity. Meanwhile we may tell them that subject to the conversion of the land by utilizing for the Institute or University & not alone we may the land will be placed at their disposal and when the buildings are started the grant for that purpose will be made. But the governing body – and the corporation of the Institute should be legally constituted and established to take possession of the land & to hold it – we may in fact say that we are glad to hear that the decision in favour of Bangalore has been arrived at and that the Darbar are willing to fulfil their promise regarding the land & the initial grant as soon as the Institute is established

2) 3.4

On a legal basis to argue and hold prospects that the annual grant we may perhaps say that the Dunbar would likely lose the whole thing if everything had other work started before any further contribution is expected from Myrpac

6 VII 01

RD
6/7/01
4:59

We were prepared to give an annual grant varying from 60,000 Rs to 100,000 in addition to a building grant and a free site when the question was first placed before the Council, and when the Institute only aimed at encouraging post graduate study & Research and when its practical side had not been worked out and emphasized as it has been under Professor Ramsay's scheme. The advantages of such an Institute in developing the resources of Mysore and enabling Govt to start new industries which is the crying want of the Country cannot be overestimated.

Professor Ramsay's scheme shows clearly that Mr Tata's benefaction will not yield sufficient to start and work the Institute on the scale laid down by him. I think it behoves the

I think we may at once give the Committee an idea of the extent to which Mysore would be prepared to subsidize the Institution by an annual grant over and above the income which Sir Jatia benefaction is expected to yield. The amount required annually seems to be between 75 & 100 thousand Rupees. A third of this would not be too liberal an offer from Mysore - whether any portion of this should come from the Damodar Das Charities is a question which does not seem to concern the Research University & which we might reserve for future consideration - We may assume a third of the actual amount (required) years after year, partly years subject to a maximum of Rs 35 (thirty five) thousand ~~[illegible]~~ a year - I think it desirable that we should state the ~~[illegible]~~ quite definitely in our report after the completion of the preliminaries, etc

⊗ over & above the Jatia gift

the proposition
of Sotland for a new
Constitution made
use of in negotiation
would have the
disadvantage which
has occurred to the
Nizam's State
of a considerable
diminution of that
[illegible] which
the Constitution intro-
duced at Hyderabad at
the same period,
& the Province
would be more
attentive to
the Constitution
which appears desirous
of making arrangement
of a similar
nature
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

the construction
of the buildings
have been
provided. The
question now
is whether any
annual grant-
ing to maintenance
the yield of
Rs 1,20,000 from
Lot no 1 manufactory
is considered
to be sufficient to work
with the institute
the amount
required being
Rs 2,10,000. The
balance requirement
is almost Rs 90,000
but is too much
to expect, so
to contribute
the whole of
the amount

U.S.

Panama

22/7

E. Marshall

Submitted to the Senate

~~29~~ 30/1/1890

44-87

No. 1154 Bangalore 19.11.11

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

(54)

My dear Sir

I have the honor to return the papers in the case of Letter of Thompson to the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chamarajendra Research Institute

[illegible]

22/7 [illegible]

Submitted to the Dewan

~~29~~ 30/7/90 [illegible]

115.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Ly-87

(53)

19th nov
1901

(74)

Dear Mr Krishna murti

I return the draft letter with a few remarks in pencil. I hope you will be pleased to allow me to leave this for making tomorrow. The need for change is growing on me every day. I fear I am not equal to attending any prolonged

49

Ramnad

22/7

Submitted to the Dewan.
30/7/1890.

meeting of Council
I will send you my
notes on the Rules
in a day or two
I had as stated yesterday this
morning arranged to
postpone this evening
but I find I shall not
be equal to the journey
I have given up the idea

Yours sincerely
Muthuramalinga

44-87

Submitted

The file Research Institute' is now in the D.C.O. It was sent this morning

ZGP

14-11-01

Submitted to Dy Secy

Please see Devani's order on the draft of which a typed copy is put up.

The text of contents has to be continued

20/11/01

LIV (2) 49

MEMO OF PAPERS CIRCULATED TO COUNCILLORS FOR

Please detach & retained for myself, a copy of the two minutes 'Reports in this file
C
13/4/02

SUBJECT

The final cession of land and the annual grant to be made, for the Institute of Science proposed to be established at Bangalore

By Order,

H Wansendayat

Secretary

190

Omit

The papers connected with the question of the annual grant to be made to the University
H 8/4/1902

Hiranya
10/4

The files put up -
Hiranya
10/4 - 7

R 10/4
C 754

I agree to the site being ceded on the same terms as the C & M Station

V P Madhava Row Esq C I E
R 8/4/02
C 753

Please put

C Sreenivasiengar Esq
Recd 12/4/02

Seen & noted
Please see note attached
14/4/02
16/4

Rao Bahadur C Madiah, Esq

The Secretary

Submitted to the Dewan
after consultation
H 17/4

M C S—9 3 01—250

R 17/4/02

I only have
already in my memorandum
dated 19 March 1901 given
my opinion regarding the
grant for annual main[illegible]
I think we should not
offer anything less than
considering the great
importance of the institution
& its bearing on the
future prosperity of
the State I consider
25000 Rs mentioned
by me as not at all
overliberal

H Jagadhiswara Rao
11 April 1902

6/1

Note

Since it has been decided that the Durbar are not to legislate, we have to deal with the only feasible alterati~~ns~~ referred to in the letter of the Government of India dated the 19th February 1902 The first of them viz, "the cession of the site so that it will become a part of British India" is out of the question, all that we offered being to place absolutely at the disposal of the Committee and of the Governing body the site and structures thereon "so long as the purposes for which the grant is made are substantially fulfilled", and to cede (surrender) jurisdiction on the same terms as apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore" The second seems all right and we may accept it In other words, we do not make a cession of any site in Mysore so as to constitute it a part of British India but we surrender jurisdiction over it to the British Govt and thus make it an assigned tract so long as the purposes of the grant necessitating such surrender continues to be fulfilled I wish to la special stress upon this The one involves an absolute transfer of territory while the other involves only an assignment of

153

of jurisdiction for a particular purpose and subject to a condition

An annual subsidy from us of Rs 30,000 is sufficiently liberal and may be offered The Committee hope to get from us "at least Rs 75,000" This I am afraid is too large an order I would even go up to Rs 35,000 in case we could stipulate for a corresponding reduction if the actual expenditure falls appreciably short of the estimated expenditure I am not sure that the latter contingency will not arise especially during the first few years of the Institute's existence The ~~opra~~ period has to be fixed by us in the same way as has been done by the Govt of India, viz, ten years

There are two other points on which I beg leave to say a word though they have not been referred for the opinion of the Councillors viz,

(1) The joint report of Colonel Clibborn and Professor Masson -- last sentence of the last clause of para 1 --, and the words used in para 2 of the Government of India communication adverted to above, do not, it is hoped, imply that the right to refer problems for investigation and report, will

will vest exclusively in the Govt of India and not also in the Mysore Durbar who are subsidizing the scheme in so substantial a manner

~~and~~

(2) It seems to be taken for granted by the Committee that "scholarships from the Damodhar Dass Charitable Fund" form part of the contribution offered by the Mysore Durbar I have not been able to lay my hands on any paper containing ~~such an~~ any such definite offer In the disposal of this Fund, I think we must have a free hand so that other useful ~~images~~ branches of instruction elsewhere may not be shut out by an assumed pledge on our part to add the income from it of nearly Rs 18,000 to the already annual liberal contribution of Rs 30,000 we are offering towards the scheme under advertance

I beg that the two matters last mentioned will receive the Dewan's kind consideration in view to the avoidance of future doubts and difficulties

C. Sreenivasaiya
14/4/02

Vide para 5 of their letter to the Govt of Bombay dated 17/12/01 Please also see the letter dated 19-2-0 and the newspaper cuttings & letters Nos 3, 5 & 7, 8 & 10 in the file below

Last offer
30000 rs a year for ten years.
No lien or appellation held out from Damodar dass charity fund which will have to be dealt with in dependently of this -

We should have the privilege of referring problems - as we introduce liberally number of land which are a gift with same wrong ^ so long as it is used for purposes of the Institute of Science

[illegible] 02

54

Suggested the action have made an entry of the Institutes on the communication to the Cy Dn Station

1456

An annual grant of Rs 25000 may be contributing compared with what the Government of Indian has provided and grounds mentioned in the recommendation may be based.

15/4

This file is probably with you. Please submit this letter to the Dewan.

6/9/1902

Asst Secy
with the Dewan

The file is in the Press Office now. I expect that the printed price will be completed in the course of 3 or 4 days.

Dec 7 1902

Circulate to Councillors alone for the perusal of those who — & whom all the papers are intended. Would should be without delay submitted for my land before Hers Highness.

7 XI 02 (Recd)

MEMO OF PAPERS CIRCULATED TO COUNCILLORS FOR Opinion

SUBJECT

W Padshah's reply re grading the grants offered by the Mysore State in aid of the Indian Institute of Science

To the Secretary after circulation

12/9

12013 9 02
6027

Please send copy of the correspondence & file of papers wherein printed Jahro letter

22 IX 02

Please see typewritten note attached

12/10/02

In the absence of the full I am unable to say whether the Mysore grants are on the same footing as the annual grants, the only question is as to the amount offered by the Mysore Govt in each case. The amount offered is certainly liberal & that is indeed one of it. [illegible]

By Order,

[signature]

4th Septr 1902

For Secretary

Please send copy of the file

6/9/02

V P Madhava Row Esq

C Sreenivasiengar, Esq

~~Rao Bahadur C. Madiah, Esq~~

The Secretary

[illegible]

please see note attached

16/10/02

MGCTB—22 3 01—250

17

Note

I have given my opinion on this subject on many previous occasions I need only say here that it will be a matter for standing regret if, owing to a difference regarding the amount of the annual grant, which alone stands in the way of this good work being started, the State should lose the benefit of the Institute being located in Bangalore

Mr Tata is not new to us We have had many proofs of his interest in the State and his appreciation of the good work that is being done here He has at his own cost and purely with a view to benefit the silk industry of Mysore opened a Farm in Bangalore and imported specialists from Japan to teach the people improved methods of mulberry growing, silkworm rearing and reeling I had Mr Tata in mind when I proposed to consult a specialist in connection with rescuing the Maharajah's Mills in Bangalore from their present complications He has made large sacrifices and when he states that for proper working of the Institute the State Contribution should be £500, I would accept the figure and promise him that amount I have reason to believe that his plans

salaries as originally calculated, and for a man of Mr Tata's temperament, I know his desire would be to start the scheme entirely from his own resources if the funds that he could set apart for the benefaction would permit his doing so. I would give him the support he wants even, if in doing so, we have to close one or two of our Art Colleges, regarding which there is a general feeling that we have more than what is required for a small State like Mysore.

Mysore
1/5/1923

59

Note

What seems required over and above the income expected from the Tata's liberal benefaction is nearly a lakh of Rupees a year. Towards this the Government of India have promised a contribution of Rs 30000 (2000 £) and the Government of Mysore another lakh rupees. Two thirds are thus nearly available & have always been under the impression that the Tata could easily subsist the Mysore & other Native States & raise the remaining one third. On two previous occasions I expressed the opinion that Mysore could not contribute more than between 30 & 35 thousand Rs. This is a liberal grant which our financial condition does not permit of

our increasing in the
manner desired Rs
3500 represents the
interest on so large
an investment as
10 lakhs of Rupees.
And then it will be
remembered Rs in
addition to a liberal
grant of Rs 5 lakhs
on account of initial
expenditure & of a
valuable piece of
land measuring
371 odd acres.

V Sreenivasaraghava
16/10/02

To the Dewan
16/10/1902

Rs
7402
6644

MYSORE DEWAN'S OFFICE

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPTS

62

NOTE

TO THE DEWAN OF MYSORE
(FOR ORDERS)

The letter from Secretary to Tata's Research Institute received just now is submitted. The file is already with the Dewan.

21/5/3

61962

This file has been returned with the orders of H.H. and the drafting a reply may be considered

23 V 03

27/5 I think we must be before the Sec'y of State then to be safe 27/5

MCCPB—00—24 8-01

Submitted to His Highness –

The reference which requires disposal is a communication from Mr B J Bodshah Hon Secretary for the Committee for the Indian Institute of Research asking for the assistance of Mysore annual grant from 30000 to 75000 ~~Rs~~ As the letter was written in Sept it was stated that decision ~~could~~ would be arrived at only on Mr Tata returning in December – The matter was pending so long until the Govt of India We have not yet received any reply from the Secretary to Govt Commerce with which we sent a copy of our letter to Mr Bodshaw offering the grant of land a building grant and an annual grant of money to the extent of 30000 Rs for a period of ten years –

The opinions of the Councillors are on record and I have thought it best to consult our financial officer and the Head of the Educational Dept Mr Subrayan has stated his views and Mr Bhatta has given his opinion both these are on record

The question now to be decided by Her Highness is whether the annual grant should be raised

To arrive at a decision the following points seem to have a material bearing –

1 Professor Mofson's scheme has been much narrowed and the direct benefits accruing to local industries and development has also decreased compared with the big scheme of Professor Ramsay –

2 There are only two three schools viz

1 Chemistry
2 Experimental Physics
3 Experimental Biology –

Technology has been omitted altogether and the result will be that this Institute will only "indirectly aiding (ds) industrial progress" –

3 The cost of ~~expenditure~~ the maximum of has been reduced and such annual cost is estimated at 11050 £ or 165750 Rs

4 To meet this expenditure there are the following resources

120000	offered by Mr Tata
30000	offered by G of India
30000	offered by Mysore
180000	Total

which are more than the Institute's present requirements. There are of course some family trusts attached to the grant by Mr Tata and the valuation is also in dispute. The exact effect of these uncertain conditions on the net income left for the Institute from this benefaction can only be decided after the further investigation ordered by the Govt of India is completed - and there is therefore at present no case made out from for increased donation or grant from the Mysore State. It should not be forgotten that the Institute is as much entitled to the philanthropy and beneficence of other Indian States and wealthy personages of India as of Mysore. The latter has done all that it can for securing the location of the Institute in Bangalore by offering extensive land and a liberal initial grant. On the whole Mysore has come forward very

liberally and at some sacrifice also — of renouncing the royal jurisdiction over the area of land thus granted. I understand that it is the opinion of the Hon'ble the President also that we have been on the whole very liberal —

The Govt of India say in the telegram recently published in the Madras Mail that they are willing, in addition to the annual grant of £ 2000 a year which they have already promised to contribute for a period of ten years, ~~to contribute~~ any further sum that may be required to make up together with the Mysore grant one-third of the current expenditure of any year, subject to a maximum of 5000 £. This means an addition of 1000 £ to their first-grant and will probably completely cover any diminution in Talas benefaction caused by any variation in valuation and by the ~~actual~~ annexing of family lands.

I do not understand what foundation there is for the Govt of India saying that it is now understood that the Mysore Darbar

are ready to raise their contribution
to Rs 50000. Such an increase is
as has been shown by me as also
by the Comptroller is not called
for according to the estimate already
referred to above – and I would
not encourage the Provincial
Committee to say anything un-
-authorizedly of Mysore so as
to bring it into competition with
the Govt of India. The Comptroller
does not advocate any increase
of our subscription and the II d
Counsellor is likewise opposed to
it. Mr Bhabha overlooks the
large demands of the Educational
Deptt of Mysore for increased grants
and even if the savings
are effected by the abolition of the
College classes attached to the Sheroy
School and the Maharani's College
as suggested by him – which measure
requires very careful consideration,
they (the savings) will be far-
from adequate to strengthen the
Central College by introducing
some more branches of studies.
Our primary Education also
requires augmentation of funds

Under these circumstances his financial new suggestions are of no practical help. He also assume that the Institute requires not less than 250,000 Rs a year which is even more than Rs 225000 which the Gov of India say in the Madras Mail Telegram is a "sum exceeding by £ 1000 the highest estimate at any time framed or sanctioned by Sir William Ramsay". Thus Mr Bhabha has failed to grasp the financial situation of his own Dept as that of the Institute correctly. His advice is not therefore entitled to much weight

The I.S. Council is for granting the full 7 5000 asked for by the Provisional Committee and he is influenced only by the philanthropic benevolence of Mr Tata and the loss he has suffered by opening a silk farm in Bangalore. These reasons appear to me utterly inadequate for practical considerations. If the State is prepared to incur so considerable an annual expenditure I would certainly

support the practical suggestion of the Comptroller that an Institute may be opened by H.H. the Maharaja on his own account without meddling with others and losing the jurisdiction over the land. The complete administration and the control of the Institute will remain in our hands. Nearly the whole of the initial expenditure is to be incurred by us - and very nearly one half of the annual expenditure (the maintn is estimated only at 165750 for all the three schools) is to be also borne by us. I do not see why we should not on our own account take up the Institute ourselves and begin with two instead of three schools and take into account the expenditure now incurred on account of our Bacteriologist & Agricultural Chemist. The financial considerations set forth by the Comptroller are practical and his suggestions have our whole sympathy.

The result of the foregoing considerations is that in my humble opinion there is no necessity for increasing the subscription and that a reply may be sent that

It is not the intention of the Mysore Darbar to do so.

If the impression of the part of India that the Mysore Darbar is prepared to raise the annual grant to 30000 has been in any manner derived from any representation which the ~~part of~~ Provisional Committee have made, and if as I understand there is no foundation for the Provisional Committee to form any such expectation I think it is time that they are corrected at once. Once before they made a statement ~~[illegible]~~ to the Viceroy without any authority and the late Sir K Sheshadri had work for an explanation and to correct ~~them~~ The observation of the II Councillor regarding the expectation of the Committee for contribution of scholarships from Damodar das Sett Fund deserves attention. Apart from this institute I am of opinion that that Fund should enable us to send our young men to Europe and America to study industrial arts

15 V 03

(illegible)

7P

Record of Case submitted for the orders of His Highness the Maharaja

605

Subject

Increased annual grant to the Institute of Research – (with 2 copies of printed correspondence)

Order

I entirely agree with the views expressed by the Dewan. Let me see the draft reply please

KRW
25/5/03

695
22 5 03
Secy will submit a draft reply soon

27 V 03

28/5/3

A draft is submitted

27/5/3

30/5/03
10524

It is not the intention of the Mysore Durbar to do so

If the impression of the fact of India that the Mysore Durbar is prepared to raise the annual grant to 30000 has been in any manner derived from any representation which the ~~fact of~~ Provisional Committee have made, and if as I understand there is no foundation for the Provisional Committee to form any such expectation I think it is time that they are corrected at once. Once before they made a statement ~~[illegible]~~ to the Viceroy without any authority and the late Sir K Sheshadri had work for an explanation and to correct ~~it then~~ The observation of the H. Councillor regarding the expectation of the Committee for contribution of scholarships from Damodar das Sett Fund deserves attention. Apart from this institute I am of opinion that that Fund should enable a young man to Europe and America to study industrial arts

[illegible]

15 V 03

7P

Record of Case submitted for the orders of His Highness the Maharaja

Subject

605

Increased annual grant to the Institute of Research — (with 2 copies of printed correspondence)

Order

I entirely agree with the views expressed by the Dewan. Let me see the draft reply please

KRW
25/5/03

698
22 5 03
Sri will submit a draft reply soon

27 V 03

28/5/3

A draft is submitted

27/5/3

30/5/03
10524

Record of Case submitted for the orders of His Highness the Maharaja

Subject

66'

Draft reply to Mr Padhak, on the subject of increasing the grant for the Indian Institute of Research.

Order

Approved

KRW

8/6/03

744
8/6/03

Write conf
8 VI 03

Paper marked H

A reply was sent as ordered by the ~~H~~ — declining to enhance the grant to 75000 Rs a year

The Hon'ble Secy sends a letter now asking for reconsideration as to whether any intermediate sum (eg 50,000 Rs) may not be promised

A draft reply is submitted for approval

25/6/3

The Dewan

through the 2nd Counsellor

(a reply by wire has been sent to the effect)

Recd 25/6/03

Very much

If there is a matter in which I am under the Ruler compulsion to take the initiative I would suggest that Her Highness be told that, after giving the question their best consideration the Mysore Government regret their inability to increase the annual grant of Rs thirty thousand already offered by them."

For obvious reasons, nothing more need I think be said.

Printed compilation submd for refce

another five thousand may be given as my predecessor in his note of 16th October 1905.

25/6/03.

A reply was sent as ordered by the ~~H~~ – declining to enhance the grant to 75000 Rs a year

The Hon'ble Secy sends a letter now asking for reconsideration as to whether any intermediate sum (eg 50,000 Rs) may not be promised

A draft reply is submitted for approval

25/6/03

The Dewan

through the 2nd Councillor

Very secret

(a very big increase this!)

Recd 25/6/03

of this is a matter in which I am under the Ruler com- -pelled to take the initiative I wonder ~~tell~~ suggest that Her Highness be told that, after giving the question their best consideration the Mysore Government regret their inability to increase the annual grant of Rs thirty thousand already offered by them."

Printed compilation submd for refce

For obvious reasons, nothing more need I think be said.

Another five thousand may be given as my note of 16th October 1902 – Q 26/6/03.

Perhaps

I agree - Please send a reply in the terms of the Committee's note. The substance of this reply may be reviewed also -

26 VI 03

Hon. Sec. I -

Government regret inability, to increase annual grant beyond ~~Rs~~ thirty thousand already offered

Issue order at once.

26/6/3

Hon. T.,

26/6/3 -

Order issued (vide Docket No. 18173/misc 2854 d 27-6-03)

14/7/03

Ser 2 18/4

Submitted to Secretary

The file relating to Tatas Research University, may be kindly sent for the Deans information, with all references completed.

15/5/04

To The Registrar for kind compliance Early

Another requisition for the same file was sent by me to the Genl Branch some days back

Early

17/5/04

By IV for immediate compliance

Submitted -

17 5 04

Routine Notes

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc , not intended for permanent record]

75

Letter dated 30th March 1904
from the Chairman of the
P C for a Research Institute
is not received with the file,
without it the
letter cannot be issued under
the new system of work without
giving room for confusion
We may call for
that letter

Dhuvaraghavan
21/9

(Seen)

yes please,
but let the draft
issue
21-9-1904

Samuel
Please issue to d,
a J 21/7/04

Original received
and after issue of draft
returned to the Operative Sec y.
to the Dewan as required by
them (Copy kept for reference office)
a J 29/9/04

Sir Scopes ch for issue
21/7
Compd 21/9 21

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Council matter ~~for disposal by Circulation~~ 76

Subject

Increased grant to the Tata Institute

Circulated to Councillors.

nil
9th May 1905

By Order
[illegible]
for Secretary

1 Raja Manthra Prawina
C Sreenivasaiyangar Esq
First Councillor

2 Rao Bahadur
C Madhava Rao Esq
Second Councillor

In the light of facts & figures now furnished the question seems to deserve reconsideration. I beg to suggest that it be discussed at a meeting of Council. [illegible] 13/5/05

[illegible] 13/5/05

1905 / 2346 / 1569 / 1905

G R S 16

(H) 177

Increased grant to the
Lala Institute

Newaisorder

Circulated to the Councillors for
favour of their opinions

Res
5 5 '05

To the Registrar for circulation

5 5 1905

W 5 5 05

nw 9/5/05

The annual recurring expenditure under this head may be raised to Rs 50000, provided no further increases are made for and expenditure under this head and the Government sanction the proposal.

6321

See B to the Councillors as Resn

Dewan's orders in Continuation of file section 7 s as to Genl Secretary for Circulation

Res
10 5 04

6830
29 5 05

C 405
11 5 1905
Copy

1st Councillor. 13/5/05

2nd Councillor 15/5/05

266
15 5 05

Recd
15 5 05

23 V 05

Extract from the Proceedings of the 102nd Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the 23rd May 1905

IV Subject--(Clause X) of the Schedule

Application for an increased annual grant from the Mysore Government to Mr. Tata's Indian Institute of Research

Minutes of the Dewan and Council

The annual subscription may under the circumstances, be raised from Rs 30000/ to Rs 50000/ provided no further increase is asked for and expected and the location of the Institute is in Bangalore which condition the original promise is subject

(Signed) P N Krishna Murti
Dewan of Mysore

25/5/05
Secretary

mul
29/5/05

8V

Submitted to His Highness

Mr Padshah saw me b appointment on the 20th April in connection with the Tata Institute and made a request for an immediate increased grant of Rs50,000 a year with prospects of raising it to a lakh of rupees as necessities arose I found that in their letter of the 28th February last to the Bombay Government, the Government of India had stated that the endowments yielded Rs1,25,000 annually, and this amount with the Mysore grant of Rs30,000 and the Government of India grant of Rs77,500, total Rs2,32,500 was sufficiently liberal for the present purposes of the institute In the same para, the Government of India had also expressed themselves willing to raise their contribution to 1½ lakhs as other assets increased It was therefore not clear to me why Mr Padshah pressed for an increased contribution from Mysore He however was not ready at the time with sufficient information

A

to enlighten me on the point, but as he pressed for some indication of my views, I told him that I was prepared to recommend to His Highness a further increase which with the moiety contribution of the Government of India would raise the Mysore grant to Rs50,000, subject to the condition that the Institute should be located at Bangalore and that it should be shown that the increased grant was absolutely necessary for expenditure I also wrote to Mr D T Tata about the matter and reminded him of his father's promise to locate the Institute at Bangalore and of the grant first offered by Mysore forming the basis of the other grants which had now been offered I enclose a letter from him as well as one from Mr Padshah The facts and figures furnished in the latter letter go to shew that the estimates of expenditure made by Sir William Ramsay and Professor Masson and Col Clibborn do not include all the items to be provided for and that they are in some cases under-estimates also In these circumstances, His Highness may be graciously pleased to raise the Mysore grant

B+C

from ₹ 30,000 to ₹50,000 per annum, provided no further increase is asked for or expected and the location of the Institute is in Bangalore

6.6.05

(5.)

Record of Case submitted for the orders of His Highness the Maharaja

6605
908

Subject

Increased grant to Mr Tata's Indian Institute of Research

8605
856

Order

Approved

~~KRW~~
7/6/05

Mr Shamaraovu
submit draft order
for approval
8 VI 05

immediate research i

Enclosure (1)

Victoria Buildings Fort

Bombay 2 December 1908

Serial No.

J. N. TATA

Your Highness,

I take the liberty of submitting a copy of a little pamphlet reprinting some articles in the Times of India

The articles show what has been achieved in Java by an enlightened Government and intelligent planters combined to make science serviceable to agriculture

The pamphlet concludes with an extract from the Report of Dr Voelcker, the specialist from England whom the Government of British India consulted for the improvement of agriculture. Your Highness will deign to observe that Dr Voelcker thinks a Research Institute is badly wanted

I appeal to your Highness as patriotic Indian Prince, and as a leading landlord, to extend favour to my project which seeks to entrust to a centralised institution, officered by the best specialist skill available, the solution of agricultural and industrial problems which can be disentangled by science

I feel sure that your Highness will deem it a strong point of the proposed Institute, that over and above

The Research Institute

BUITENZORG (JAVA)

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The Research Institute at Buitenzorg (Editorial *Times of India* November 10 1898) 1

A Research Institute in Java (Descriptive Article *Times of India* November 10 1898) 3

Dr Voelcker's Report on Improvement in Indian Agriculture § 436 10

I—THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE AT BUITENZORG

(Editorial Times of India November 10 1898)

Th R se h I te t Buitenzo g

In another column we publish an account of the Botanical Garden in Java, which is the centre of ten laboratories herbariums and libraries all contributory to agricultural research It is not a little gratifying to our national pride and confirmatory of our reputation for colonization that the Dutch masters of this Malayan land admit having been awakened to a sense of their responsibility to the subject populations of Batavia by the five years rule of Sir Stamford Raffles and his staff It is due to our neighbours and disciples to acknowledge that they have in many ways improved upon the model and nowhere have they so completely surpassed us as in the promotion of agricultural research. Governments which derive their principal revenue from land frequently enough remind their subjects that this revenue is in no wise taxation but rent but they forget that European landlords have acknowledged duties to their poorer tenants in the shape of improvements and suggestions for progress. The British Government of India and the Dutch Government of Java may however claim immunity from this reproach irrigation work railway communications, model farms the entertainment of specialist chemists and bacteriologists—all testify to the zeal of these model landowners. Nevertheless, it remains to be remarked that much of what we in British India do is fragmentary work put up haphazard as the exigencies of the moment dictate without the least effort to bring the various departments into line or into relation with each other. We plant a Bacteriological Laboratory in one place Chemical Examiners in another and we talk of establishing a Research University in a

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(Editorial Times of India November 10 1898)

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third We bring out experts at long intervals, and then pigeon-hole the reports which everybody admits to be master pieces We send civilians to be trained for Directorships of Agriculture and army doctors for chemical examinerships and mint assaying No doubt there are always good reasons for each of these steps but the whole strikes one as wanting in continuity of texture system and plan The Mysore Government has just appointed an Agricultural Chemist to deal with the coffee plant the indigo planters are about to bring out an expert chemist to show them the way to rescue their industry from threatened ruin We instinctively contrast with this the one hundred and twenty re earch chemists employed all the year round by one firm near Frankfort and we almost feel that if their artificial indigo ultimately drives out our natural product from the market, we shall have deserved our misfortune

In India we do not lack enterprising leaders of industry they organize themselves in associations—Chambers of Commerce, Associations of Planters Associations of Millowners They make an able battle for their interests when ver these are or appear to be threatened What they do not do is to secure a high qualification amongst their employes by presenting opportunities for high training they do not comprehensively serve the interests of their business by sending pioneer merchants or travellers in search of new markets or fitting up laboratories under the direction of skilled scientists to demonstrate the new utilities of their products The German chemists have created a new world of colour we are on the eve of being told that our natural dye stuff is not wanted In Paris the Chamber of Commerce has organised two or three great commercial colleges an Industrial Association largely supports the chemical school at Mulhausen It is here that we have most to learn from our Dutch neighbours The planters of Java, the merchants of Amsterdam find it to their advantage to give six thousand pounds a year towards the maintenance of the Institute at Buitenzorg, in return for which

laboratories are set up to specially investigate the wants of the planters—the growth of tobacco or coffee So far is this carried that regular visits are paid to the plantations and different laboratories are set apart for the benefit of the different processes of tobacco-growing by the native peasant and the European planter A general laboratory of Agricultural chemistry examines soil fermentation and the bacteriological aspects of agriculture. The vegetable and animal pests that beset tropical vegetation—the insects the parasites—have special laboratories assigned to them The publications are largely practical treating of such subjects as insects hostile to the coffee-plant A trial garden systematically experiments on the possibility of growing new products which the commercial department of the Government may discover to have a future in the market. Vanila cinchona and cocoa were so introduced We contrast with our own slovenly efforts fitful half-incredulous, half inexpert these systematic, thorough going continuous and regular researches at Buitenzorg the faith of the planter in science as manifested by the sacrifices is justified by results the Government of Java recognising its duties as landlord merchant, and manufacturer as well as ruler is amply repaid not only in commercial returns but in the gratitude of *savants* of all countries in the service to agriculturists and in the scientific fame of the Institute of Buitenzorg

II—A RESEARCH INSTITUTE IN JAVA

(Times of India November 10 1898.)

An interesting article from the pen of Monsieur Chailly Bert describes in the *Revue Generale des Sciences* the efforts made by the Dutch to promote original investigations in the Indian Netherlands It appears that the brief but beneficent rule of Sir

Stamford Raffles in Java gave the Dutch masters of that island a lesson which they took to heart when their old dependency was restored to them Under the direction of Professor Reinwardt, as early as April, 1817 they founded a botanical garden in order 'to procure for the Netherland Colonies the knowledge and the researches which our neighbours possessed upon theirs and secondly to renew and to make the Dutch name famous' "To serve science, to help agriculture to carry high and far the renown of Holland—these were the avowed aims of the new foundation

It was lucky for the fortunes of the new venture that they were always directed by men who with scientific eminence combined administrative ability and who realised the value of *system* and *plan* in promoting the institution Starting with the clear idea that botany and vegetable physiology could nowhere be so well studied as in the tropics they deliberately promoted those conditions which gave the study of tropical vegetation its specific value According to Monsieur Chailly Bert the present equatorial climate at one time prevailed over the globe but the climatic changes since having induced the alternations of hot and cold seasons in the temperate and frigid zones have unfitted most vegetable species for the altered conditions of life It is only in the tropics that the earth s flora can be seen in their full richness and in their natural conditions In other zones civilization and science have thriven beyond anything in the lower latitudes with the result that univer al laws of plant life have been hastily deduced from limited observations external causes such as seasonal effects have been summoned to account for every effect observed and internal influences have come to be neglected It is as if the laws of animal physiology were to be laid down by an exclusive study of monkeys, remarks M Chailly Bert

If the function of a Tropical Institute of Botany be to correct the errors that have crept into science through the unfortunate fact that the land of the *savants* lies one way and the land of

botanical specimens another way it is easy to see how we are to proceed to or arise such an institution A re ion which did not possess any University centre of scientific investigation should not only give to the botanical garden an or anisation which should be a good instrument of work but should maintain a complete workshop—laboratories museums libraries—to enable examinations of observations to permit verifications of hypo theses and to win for the colony the glory of contributing to science and deriving practical advanta es

The magic wand of General Van der Bosch had by means of what is known as the culture system—to quote an English writer — in twenty five years quadrupled the revenue paid off the debt chan ed the yearly deficit to a yearly surplus trebled the trade improved the administration diminished crime and litiga tion and more wonderful still nearly doubled an Oriental population giving contentment with the rule of their for eign conquerors to ten millions of a conquered Mussulman race

The culture system which effected this involved the State in great responsibilities for the growth of certain products in active demand in Europe and for the financing and sale of these pro ducts when exported Thus to the interest of the Government in a ricultural improvement as the bi gest landlord of the island was added all the interest of the Government as manufacturer and merchant Therefore we are not surprised to find that a Trial Garden and Laboratories for re earches on the growth of tobacco and coff e and for seeking relief from para ites and pe t have been in recent years essential features of this wonderful institute There was however no attempt to barbarise research by sub merging the purely scientific aspects under the pressure of a cry for marketable results The con equence is exultantly stated the hi her the Buitenzorg raised itself in scientific researches the more the colonies ained in wealth

Not only was every detail subordinated to a general idea there was not the least trace in any step of the patch work

workmanship which we too frequently see nearer home We can scarcely imagine that in Java there would be any toleration of institutions doing cognate work entirely out of relation with each other We can hardly conceive a Bacteriological Pe earch Labo ratory a Health Institute a Pasteur Institute a Research Institute (Mr Tata s) all languishing for want of adequate funds when a judicious concentration might give them strength and resource The location of institutions can scarcely then be left to chance at any rate the Research In titute in Java was planted where it was of deliberate choice For a tropical garden for the culture of plants whose life is never su pended two elements are n cessary—the heat and the water for heat there is the question of the sun and under the ame latitudes as of Java the sun hardly sets For water there is the que tion of rain but not of rain by intervals but regular continuous rain Now at Buiten zorg encircled by mountains clouds are arre ted and there is an abundant and indeed devastating rainfall which perhaps is increased by the fact that for reasons connected with landed proprietorship it is a spar ely populated tract where forests luxu riate promoting both evaporation and rain A garden in such a place is a greenhouse Nature spontaneously furni hes the elements—the heat and humidity which float in the air Buiten zorg was therefore fixed on as the proper abode for the Institute

In organising the garden, its scientific purpose was steadily borne in mind, and the conditions fulfilling the purpose thought out Above all it cannot be ought not to be like one of our European gardens—Kew Paris or Berlin, full of the patterns of flora from all parts of the world which are made to live or rather *vegetate in artificial conditions* No the local garden should contain only tropical and intertropical plants which placed in their *natural* conditions would furnish to the students and the savant precisely what they have come so far to find Ten thou and distinct species with at least two samples of each, represent the

present collections but the very wealth of the collection would appal the young investigator unless this living world was carefully classified—classified on a system intended to lead up to orderly observation In this classification warning was taken from existing examples to avoid two opposite errors. In the capital of Ceylon an attempt has been made "to get in a limited space somehow within reach the view of the *original forest* with its luxuriance abundance of life its heat, its variations in weather its millions of organisms, which are interlaced, penetrated and superposed" In British India and Singapore we meet with "beautiful *gardens* well kept and scraped very cool with green lawns well-cut and combed and groups of trees and flowers varying according to colour and form" "The garden of Buitenzorg is equally different from both these extremes. Its extent is marvellous, points of view abound there certain sections of it show tropical vegetation in all its strength *e g* that of palms which contain all the known species palms rise over palms and what palms! (thick solid large the trunks stretch inwards out, raising themselves up) There are indeed "green lawns, gentle slopes the basins filled with such strange flowers as the Victoria Regia, avenues of magnificent and rare trees but all that is only the accessory part. The garden of Buitenzorg has never sacrificed the useful and the scientific for the picturesque or the beautiful The characteristic point, the merit of the garden consists in a very beautiful collection of tropical plants arranged in the most perfect order according to the precedence most convenient for researches. The plan is very simple Each genus is grouped on the same ground with its various members, each portion of the ground devoted to a family is marked numbered and catalogued on a plan It took no less than seven years to transplant everything according to this adopted plan This classification is so convenient for investigators that large numbers annually come for brief periods for original work They are all Doctors of

Sciences or Professors before they start and for further facilities for these talented men, laboratories and museums have been annexed

The laboratories are ten in number They embrace pharmacology agricultural chemistry, agricultural zoology phytopathology and physiology a botanic laboratory reserved only for foreign savants laboratories for the study of tobacco, coffee and of primeval forests The Laboratory of Agricultural Chemistry studies the nature of soils the ingredients to be introduced there the fermentations of the products their bacteriology and plants sent by private individuals to be examined The Laboratory for Primeval Forests studies wild vegetation "Every where in Java the plants are attacked by parasites and epiphytes The real vegetation of a tree is rarely revealed before the height of 20 or 25 metres Below that it is hidden by parasitic leaves
The Laboratories of Agricultural Zoology and Phytopathology study animal and vegetable parasites which infest plants *e g*, on the sugar cane no less than 150 insects have been counted

In addition to these there are a Herbarium consisting of tropical and forest flora a library of about 6 000 volumes, a publishing department for catalogues and transactions and brochures giving practical advice and information to the planters *e g*, one on "insects inimical to the growth of coffee

Finally there is a practical Trial Garden apart from the Botanical Garden where new growths are tried for the market as for instance vanilla, cinchona or cocaine alkaloid extracted from cocoa The Garden has a director a hundred workmen, a supply of tools, a chemical and physiological laboratory

No wonder that from Holland and Belgium Norway and Sweden Germany and Italy botanists flock to this admirably administered institution With quiet sarcasm M Chailly Bert notices the absence of the English and the French savants—the

first, he suggests through self assertive patriotism the second through indifference

An institution for pure research without students, with recruits, the youngest of whom must be a Doctor of Science annually pouring in, with ten fully-equipped laboratories, with botanical gardens and forests, ministering to the practical needs of the planter and the ryot through researches in agricultural chemistry entomology and phytopathology by publications of results interesting to the practical agriculturist, by visits to plantations and examinations of things offered for investigation—an institution so comprehensive in scope so various in its service so exemplary in plan and administration must cost a proportionate amount of money Our readers, we presume will like ourselves, confess to some disappointment that the annual budget works out at only eighteen thousand pounds but they will rejoice with us that of this substantial sum one-third is contributed by the planters themselves. No greater recognition of the thorough-going nature of the investigations conducted at Buitenzorg can be offered than the subsidy of planters who could not pay unless their investment yielded some returns. Amsterdam merchants have similarly subsidised the publication of the Buitenzorg catalogues and if the Education Department gives nearly a half of the annual expenses that is a tribute to the educating influence of Buitenzorg We must own that the Dutch Government of Java must have risen to a splendid conception of its duties as ruler landlord manufacturer and merchant, when its "other departments contribute over 3 per cent. of the annual charge Altogether we congratulate our neighbours in Java on the success in attaining the objects with which they started They have served science they have helped agriculture they have carried high and far the renown of Holland.

DR VOELCKER'S REPORT ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE

THE POSITION OF SCIENTIFIC MEN IN INDIA

436 The consideration of the various points raised in this chapter leads me in concluding it to make a few remarks on the general question of the appointment of scientific men to positions in India There ought to be no reason why India should not possess her own staff of worker in various branches of cience instead of having so often to refer questions to home *experts* There should be authorities on scientific subjects in India just as there are in England in Germany, and in other countries It cannot be said that encouragement is given to the pur uit of scientific investigation in India, and if the history of the many very able men including even a Second Wrangler at Cambridge who have gone out to India to fill appointments, be examined it will be found that in but few cases have they advanced by the pursuit of the particular sciences of which they went out as expo nents The fault seems to lie in the fact that men skilled in a special science and for that reason selected for India mostly find themselves on arrival drafted into the Educational Department, and forming part of a graded service In this capacity they are obliged to move on through the different grades taking up the respective duties of each of these for if they wish to keep to their own science they must remain at the same salary as at the commencement

WANT OF ORIGINAL WORKERS IN SCIENCE

The outcome of this has been that men who might have been original workers in science have had to abandon it for the duties of School Inspectors or despairing of further advanc ment in their own science, have launched out into the pursuit of Meteor

ol ey and other subj cts in which they mi ht earn distinction I have it from men in tl e Educatio al Departm nt who had been originally chosen for their scientific knowl d e that, when once establisl ed in a position they find th ir time so tak n up with teachir g subj cts *other tl* i th ir own sci nce tl at th y have to abandon entirely the hope of doin, any ori inal work and have not ev n time to keep up their knowl d e of what is bein done at home and abroad in advancem nt of th ir particular sci n e

The consequence is that tl ey fall behind and cannot keep th ir knowled e up to date The late Mr S A Hill of Allahabad who was a skilled chemist when he came out to India, acknowl ed ed to me that this was tl e case and that l e had not been abl to keep himself acquainted with the advance ma le in chemistry still less to carry out any ori inal work in the sci nce

UNSATI FACTORY NATURE OF CHEMICAL EXAMINERSHIPS.

Another instance of the way in wh ch no encouragement is given to sci ntific study is seen in the system by wh ch appointments are mad to the positi n of Chemical Examiner Instead of sel cting for these posts men who have been carefully trained in chemistry and more especially in analytical ch mistry tl e appointm nts are gen rally giv n to men wl have h d nothin, more than the class instruction in chemistry and the test-tube experi nce of the ordinary medical stud nt.

Those who have any acquaintance w th the facts know how small are the d mands made upon the ch mical knowl dge of a medical stud nt in ord r to enable him to pass his qualifying examinations, and it is sim ply this, or the recoll ctn n of it, which the "Chemical Examiner in India has to rely upon wh n he e ters upon his work The men chosen are me lical men who wh n they see tl e chance of addin to th ir income by taking a "Ch mical Examinership as well do so and at once find tl m selves, armed only with the remains of their stud nt-days kn wl

edge, brought face to face with matters requiring not only special acquaintance with chemistry, but also considerable analytical skill and experience The subjects dealt with by Chemical Examiners are of a most varied description from poisoning cases in which human life is at stake, down to analyses of Government stores, dynamite, kerosine oil, beer, raspberry essence, disinfecting powders, and lozenges ! Clever indeed must the medical man be who can do justice to such a varied selection on the strength of his medico chemical experience !

What happens is, that a man bungles on at first doing the best he can, and, if he be a man of ability in course of time he gets to know how to deal with the usual run of things submitted to him, and what he does not know he finds out from books But the system is very far from being satisfactory and it is not to be wondered at that the Reports of the Chemical Examiners are not fully credited in the Law Courts On looking over the Reports I find that medico legal cases and examination of Government stores form the bulk of the work and that the important matter of the adulteration of staple foods is one which but seldom comes forward

MUNICIPAL CHEMISTS

The calling of a Civil Surgeon is medicine not chemistry and unless he has had a special training in chemistry, he cannot be properly qualified for holding a Chemical Examinership Similarly imperfect and unsatisfactory are in most cases the examinations of samples of drinking water made on behalf of Municipalities The investigations are incomplete the collection of samples is too often left to messengers (*peons*) who may take them from anywhere and anyhow Added to this, the number of samples sent and the kind of analysis made are determined rather by the cost than by the importance of the enquiry, and it is left to the chemist just to analyse what is sent to him, instead of carefully selecting such samples as shall be germane to the enquiry

CENTRAL TRAINING INSTITUTION FOR PUBLIC SCIENTIFIC APPOINTMENTS

I cannot but think how much better it would be if there were one Central Institution say at Calcutta where with able professors and the best laboratory accommodation men mi ht be trained so as to qualify for filling the posts of Chemical Examiner Municipal Chemist, Sanitary Inspector and such like As vacancies arose in these posts they mi ht be filled by men who had passed out with a qualifying certificate. In such an Institution too men might be trained in knowledge of a ricultural as well as of general chemistry and the requirements of India could in this way be met from India itself and not be the subject of continual reference to En land In some such way too, there would be an opportunity for the development of original scientific work in India.

Victoria Buildings, Fort,

JAMSETJEE N TATA.

(12)

Bombay, 12th December 1898

My dear Sir Sheshadri Iyer

I deeply regret that your plague troubles are not yet over, & my regret is the greater because thereby my education scheme is deprived of your valuable counsel help & interest. I just trespass for a moment to inquire, whether, if it make no difference to you I may announce to Lord Curzon when he comes to Bombay that you intend to make over, the interest of that money now lying unused with you belonging to Bhulabhai, & which, you said, the scheme could have the benefit of. You see such a backing up by a statesman of your reputation would give the scheme a great lift & impress the Viceroy. It is hoped that

X It is expected that [illegible] 30 to 40 [illegible] Some [illegible] supplies to the [illegible]

Section — LCC
File No 79-96
Serial No 2

Viceroy may receive our Provisional Committee in deputation where we hope to be allowed to urge on His Excellency the expediency of merging the Raja of Dholpur's scheme in ours. If you could write off a cheering message to us advising the amalgamation, & permit me to quote it to the Viceroy, that too, would be an important help.

I pray excuse this encroachment on your heavily mortgaged time, & believe me,

Ever yours sincerely,
Jamsetji N Tata

Sir K Sheshadri Iyer K C S I
Mysore

Section
File No. 711-18 Income
21 December 1895

Section Ed
File
Serial No. 3

28 ied

(4)

CENTRAL COLLEGE BANGALORE

My dear Sir Seshadri Iyer

It has given me much interest to read the several letters, which you have so kindly sent for me to see about Mr Tata's splendid offer for the encouragement of post-graduate Research in India and I must find some time to think over all so you return. The great difficulty will be to fit in the Institute with the existing teaching system in India and science for its alumni an educational & scientific status commensurate with the special training & opportunities of the Institute.

I strongly sympathise with much of what Mr Ramade writes (1) that it should be scientific & not literary

Section

File No. 74-78

Serial No. 11

Mysore
26 December 1895

My dear Mr Tata,

I owe you an apology for not writing to you earlier regarding your magnificent Scheme for the promotion of Scientific ~~research~~ Education in India.

I and others in this State have been devoting much thought to this important Subject, and it was only the other day ~~that~~ at Bangalore that I had a long discussion with Mr Madhava Rao and Mr J Cook, (the principal of our Central College and a keen Educationist) regarding the details of your proposed Scheme and how other parts of India can best ~~contribute their quota of help~~ participate in its benefits.

When leaving Bangalore I commissioned Mr Madhava Rao to draw up in some detail the Consultation with Mr Cook and to send you direct, the observations which suggest themselves to us. But ~~I cannot~~ meanwhile I would like to say a few lines to say how thoroughly I approve of the main lines of your Scheme & how heartily I wish it Complete Success.

~~The great defect of in the Constitution of our~~ Indian Universities ~~is that they~~ are mere examining bodies & not teaching bodies, ~~and your Scheme which is intended to supply remedy this serious drawback~~ and your Scheme which is intended to remedy

This serious drawback

in our present system of Education must, I am sure, find a most hearty welcome in all part of India, as indeed it does in this State — ~~It is the earnest hope of all Indians~~

~~[illegible] allusion to the Education~~

I earnestly hope that ~~you will be able to~~ the British Govt will speedily accord your proposed institution the ~~that~~ status ~~of recognition~~ & recognition necessary to make it a permanent valuable ~~instrument~~ ~~in the~~ instrument in the Education of the Country.

How it should be made to fit into the present University system is a matter of detail which ~~requires careful~~ no doubt will be solved by competent experts, but I should be inclined to lay special stress upon the following points — To begin with

1st — ~~It is important to have~~ A suitable name ~~to~~ is very important ~~the proposed institution~~ ~~to~~ I think ~~it~~ it should be called your proposed institution a University of some kind and what name can be more appropriate than ~~one connected with the honored name of our Empress~~ say "Victorian Universities ~~of the Indian Empire~~"

2d Such a University should teach & train students to the highest standards possible. It should aim at producing experts in all all Depts of Science, especially in those which have an application to Indian ~~Industries~~ Industries and perhaps also to those ~~trade branches~~

(P7) 5

branches of medicine which ~~so far~~ are not ~~included in the~~ taught in our medical colleges — ~~Original research~~ The new University shd give practical instruction & afford opportunities for original research, and the teachers shd be instructed in the first instance by the highest scientists we can get for the purpose from Europe & America. ~~In due time visits to scientific~~ It would be of great advantage to provide, at first for some of the students, ~~at~~ a brief course of instruction in Europe & America — In due time the new University may be expected to produce all the teachers we want. I do believe, that given the necessary stimulus & opportunity, India can achieve ~~accomplish~~ what Japan ~~has accomplished~~, ~~with such~~ has so successfully accomplished — The public service and the law have hitherto attracted the whole of the talent of our country, and our education has accordingly proceeded ~~on lines~~ under conditions unfavorable to scientific research — ~~which~~

4th – The new University should ~~be able~~ have power to confer ~~the~~ Degrees ~~which shd be~~ ~~recognized~~

5th – It should have a central location and there ~~may~~ should be provision for the establishment of affiliated Branches in various ~~the~~ provincial centres. The Central University should guide & control the Branches wherein the teaching ~~shd~~ may be in parallel or affiliated lines ~~th~~, as regards particular subjects of study

& 6th – The teaching ~~body have sole~~ staff of the Central University & its branches shd be on the governing body of the entire system. Much of the defect in our present system of Education is due to the teaching body having no control to prescribe & regulate the course of instruction ~~given and it is important to avoid~~ provide ~~agt such a~~ The new University shd ~~avoid~~ I think provide agt this ~~xxx~~ error

~~In this hastily noting~~ There are some of the main questions which suggest themselves to me. ~~I am~~ My object is to assure you ~~that~~ ~~thoroughly I approve of the great~~ This of course requires careful study by competent educationists in India & in England before a definite scheme can be elaborated. My present

object is to assure you of my hearty approval of the ~~main~~ main features of your great scheme. My approval is so sincere that I am inclined to think that of them ~~is going~~ is to be a ~~fundak~~ great central ~~India~~ memorial in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of HM, ~~as proposed~~ established & maintained by the ~~Native~~ Princes of India, ~~no~~ ~~no~~ there can be devised for a ~~better kind of such~~ memorial of this kind, no better or more ~~can be devised than the~~ ~~University~~ useful institution than the ~~proposed~~ new University

as proposed by HH ... memorial of Jos Chamberlain

there can be devised no

I am sure there would be from all parts of India – from the Princes, the Zemindars & peoples from the End of India to the other, – the heartiest response possible to any proposal to establish, as a Jubilee memorial, ~~a truly National Institute of the Scope~~ a New University for ~~scientific research & practical Education~~ ~~practical~~ Scientific Education & research – I ~~feel~~ believe, no other form of memorial can command Equal Success –

~~In further~~

I may further add that, ~~there is under Consideration at the~~ at the present moment ~~in this State,~~ ~~there is~~ ~~a proposal under Consideration in this State a Scheme of Charities~~ My Govt is ~~considering~~ endeavouring to devise a suitable system of public Charities in Connection ~~of~~ with

15 14 (5)

4

a sum of abt 5½ lacs of Rupees.
which the State has ~~set apart~~
invested in Govt of India Promissory Notes
under the designation of "Damodar
Das' charities" I have ~~only the~~
appointed a Committee to ~~report~~
~~upon the most~~ prepare & submit a Scheme
~~require~~ of the most appropriate
& useful public Charity
to be established & maintained
from the proceeds of this investment.
~~And I believe the~~ The most prominent members of the Committee ~~seem~~
~~and~~ seem inclined to ~~think that~~ regard
~~the~~ Scientific instruction & Research
— ~~to~~ as applicable to Indian
Industries — as ~~among~~ the most
useful public charities ~~under~~
in the present Condition of the
Country + ~~and they the Question seems~~
~~to be~~ How such a local public
Charity could be made to fit
in to your ~~Central Sch~~ great

Scheme – which has the same Object in view for the whole of India ~~would~~ is therefore deserving of special ~~Seems to me to deserve~~ careful ~~Cont~~ from me, to Consideration. I accordingly look forward with much interest to the support & recognition ~~that~~ H.E. the new Viceroy may be pleased to accord to your Scheme –

I am much distressed about the Plague. We are using our best endeavours to stamp it out from the State. It is indeed very slow work – ~~but~~ I don't despair of eventual Success –

It is probable I may visit Bombay for a week with H H the Maharam Saheb all the middle of June on our way to Benares. I hope then to have the pleasure of seeing you.

With kind regards.

A RESEARCH INSTITUTE

IN INDIA

(A PROVISIONAL SCHEME)

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PREFACE

I take this opportunity of thanking the Editor of the *Times of India* for the painstaking interest he has evinced in the Scheme for a Research Institute in India and I am specially under obligation for the permission to reprint these studies of the Institute in Java

The reader to whom this pamphlet appeals is doubtless aware that Mr J N Tata has put a very large sum at the service of such a scheme and that a Provisional Committee has undertaken to work out the preliminary steps It is instructive to observe with what success the same idea has been realised in a neighbouring tropical country with an Oriental population dependant mainly on agriculture a Government deriving its revenues largely from land and its products and an important Planter interest deeply concerned in the prosperity of the same industry The result is stated to be the advancement of science services to agriculture and the glory of the Dutch name

The distribution of the financial cost that has made such brilliant results possible is a signal testimony that the general public are not blind to these results The 44 per cent contributed by the Educational Department shows that the educational value of such an Institution is by no means despised the burden borne by the other departments of the Java Government and particularly the 33 per cent given by the planters and the ten thousand florins with which the Amsterdam merchants subsidised the Publishing Department at Buitenzorg reveals the belief of shrewd business men that a well organised Institute of Research is a paying investment.

But not the least marvellous feature of Buitenzorg is the economy of the annual budget Large savings are made possible entirely by the concentration of resources It is clearly perceived how different

lines of investigation may throw light on each other when pursued in the same place and there is no frittering away of scanty means in the duplication and multiplication of petty concerns As if to emphasize how differently we in India proceed in the matter the same edition of the *Times of India* that published the articles here reprinted reported that his Highness the Nizam is to have a Pasteur Institute of his own to be ready in six months While we are feeling what a blot on statesmanship it would be if means are not found for the collaboration of the institution projected by the Rajah of Dholpur and the institution projected by Mr Tata we are face to face with the revelation that enthusiasts in different parts of India cannot work in concert

This must not be I appeal to the Press of India to co-operate with us to conduct to success this national enterprise I appeal to the Departments of Education to join hands to remove from themselves and us the reproach of our intellectual sterility and I appeal to the enlightened associations of industrialists to furnish adequate funds cement the alliance between science and production and insist that no crotchet of theory no local or provincial jealousies no incompatibility between workers in different places and departments shall mutilate the institution under contemplation and render hopeless its future success I on my part pledge myself and pledge Mr Tata *that the location of the Institution will be decided not by our preferences* but by such obvious considerations as central position suitability of climate for work by professors and students availability of land, convenience for materials to be investigated already existing appliances and the hospitality of the locality to such an Institution as measured by its pecuniary help To have been beaten by Japan was a first humiliation hard enough to bear and now to be beaten by Java ?

ESPLANADE HOUSE
BOMBAY *November* 11, 1898 } B J PADSHAH

I—Outline of a Scheme for an Institute of Research in India

It is proposed to found an Institution which shall be correspondent to a Teaching University for India its primary aim being to teach and not to examine The Diploma therefore will be conferred on those who have completed a certain course of higher education

This work of higher instruction will be conducted on the principles followed now in Europe e g in the *German Seminaria*, the *French Conferences*, and the English and American Research Classes These courses will be the beginning of a purely specialist training

In order not to interfere with the existing agencies the new Institution will take up teaching where the Colleges of the existing Universities leave off—the new courses will be post graduate

New specialist courses which are post graduate will naturally be professional and technical rather than simply liberal A School of Sanitary Science and Practice for qualified Medical men a School of Pedagogics for those intending to be higher secondary teachers (inspectors headmasters &c) and a School for higher Technical studies are some of the obvious directions of development

It is not proposed to take all these up at once the order in which they may be proceeded with will be best arranged by a Committee

It is not intended to cut off post graduate students from education in Europe it is contemplated to select the best for further training in Europe or America with a view to their future return to this country

It will be necessary to make ample provision for scholarships and Fellowships both for the students in the Institution and for those who proceed from it to Europe or America

The development of a scheme so complex must entail a vast capital and annual expenditure The construction of libraries laboratories and museums—the invitation to specialists to teach

and prosecute research—all this must require large sums of money

To secure the necessary financial support by making a general appeal for funds, and to take the preliminary steps in connection with the scheme, and to obtain a short legislative enactment enabling the Institute to hold property, the undermentioned gentlemen will be invited to form themselves into a Provisional Local Committee —

Chairman—THE VICE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY
Vice Chairman—THE HON BLE MR JUSTICE RANADE
Members—THE HON BLE MR P M MEHTA
THE HON BLE DR BHALCHANDRA
THE HON BLE MR JUSTICE BUDROODDIN TYEBJI
THE HON BLE MR R M SAYANI
THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
MR N N WADIA
PROFESSOR GAJJAR
MR ARDESIR FRAMJI
MR B M MALABARI
MR JAMSETJI N TATA
The Principals of the Elphinstone St Xavier, Wilson, and Grant Medical Colleges
DEVAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI JASBHAI
DR R G BHANDARKAR
THE HON BLE MR CHANDAVARKER
MR GRATTAN GEARY
MR T J BENNETT
RAO BAHADUR MANSUKHRAM SURAJRAM AND B J PADSHAH, *Hon Sec*

H E the Governor and Chancellor of the University of Bombay has kindly consented to let it be known that the proposed Scheme has his personal approval and sympathy

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II—Scheme of Studies

ESPLANADE HOUSE
December 13th 1898

MEMORANDUM

The following is the Scheme of Studies recommended by the Sub-committee as that which should be put before the Public in connection with the proposed University or Institute of Research —

I Scientific and Technical Department
II Medical Department
III Philosophical and Educational Department

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT

(DETAILS)

1 For admission to the Research institute (or University) students who have graduated in Arts with Mathematics or Physics and Chemistry as optional subjects graduates in Science Engineering and Medicine and students who have passed the Intermediate Examination for the Degree of B Sc., and Diplomates in Agriculture should be eligible

2 The subjects in which instruction is to be given and researches conducted should include the following —

(*a*) Physics—Advanced courses in all departments including Mathematical Physics and Electric Engineering
(*b*) Chemistry—(1) Advanced Inorganic Chemistry
(2) Organic Chemistry
(3) Analytical Chemistry
(4) Agricultural Chemistry
(*c*) Technological Chemistry applied to different Arts and Industries

3 For the above courses the following Professorial Staff will be necessary —

(*a*) One Professor
One Assistant Professor
(*b*) Two Senior Professors for (2) and (3)
Two Junior Professors for (1) and (4)
(*c*) One Professor

4 Laboratories, &c —
One Physical Laboratory
One Chemical Laboratory with various departments
One Technological Museum
One Library

5 Estimate of probable expenditure for Staff and Laboratories —

	Per annum	
Professor of Physics and Mathematics	Rs 18,000	
Assistant Professor of Physics	9,000	
Two Professors of Chemistry	36,000	
Two Junior Professors	18,000	
One Professor of Technology	27,000	
		1,08,000

Laboratories —

Physical **Initial Outlay Rs 50 000 (apart from building)**		
	Per annum	
Maintenance	Rs 5,000	
Demonstrators and Mechanician	5,000	
Chemical **Initial outlay (apart from building) Rs 100 000**		
Maintenance	10,000	
Demonstrators and Glass blower, &c	10,000	
Technological Museum, **Initial outlay (apart from building) Rs 25 000**		
Maintenance	2,000	
Salary of Curator	1,000	
Library, **Initial outlay (apart from building) Rs 50 000**		
Additions	5,000	
Librarian	1,200	
		39,200

Total Initial outlay Rs 2 25 000 excluding buildings	Total (annual) Rs	1,47,200
	Contingencies „	4 800
(With adequate buildings, the initial outlay would be about 10 lacs)	Total Rs	1,52,000

II —MEDICAI DEPARTMENT

(DETAILS)

1 The subjects to be dealt with should be —

A —Bacteriology
B —Hygiene
C —Physiological and Pathological Chemistry

2 The branch of Hygiene would include sanitation examination of water air analysis of food stuffs &c Branch C would embrace researches on the chemical constituents of the body &c in health and of diseased tissues &c toxins and anti toxins

3 The Staff required will be —

A —One Professor	per annum Rs	18 000
One Assistant		6 000
B —One Professor		18 000
One Assistant		3 600
C —One Professor		18 000
Two Assistants		7 200
	Total Rs	70 800

4 **Total Initial Outlay** —

Buildings — Laboratories — A Museum — For Bacteriology; For Hygiene; A Library already provided for under I	Rs	1 50 000
Apparatus		50 000
Books in the Library at the commencement		10 000
	Total Rs	2 10 000

5 **Annual Expenditure** —

Salarie	R	70 800
Grants to the Museums and Laboratories		10 000
Additions to the Library		1 000
Contingencies		3 200
	Total (Annual) Rs	85 000

III PHILOSOPHICAL AND EDUCATIONAL

(DETAILS)

1 Subjects —

(a) Methods of Education
(b) Ethics and Psychology
(c) Indian History and Archaeology
(d) Statistics and Economies
(e) Comparative Philology

2 Staff —

5 Professors	Rs 60,000

3 **Annual Charge** —

Salaries	Rs 60,000
Additions to the Library	„ 3,000
Total (Annual)	Rs 63 000

4 **Initial Outlay** —

Books and manuscripts	Rs 1,00,000

TOTAL ESTIMATES

(INITIAL)

Scientific and Technical	Rs 10,00,000
Medical	„ 2,10,000
Philosophical and Educational	„ 1,00,000
Total (Initial)	Rs 13,10,000

(ANNUAL)

Scientific and Technical	Rs 1,52,000
Medical	„ 85 000
Philosophical and Educational	„ 63,000
Total (Annual)	Rs 3,00,000

Note —To this has to be added an estimate for Scholarships, Fellowships, and Travelling Fellowships

The order in which the various subjects will be introduced and the extent to which the Departments will be further developed will depend on the support received from the public

B J PADSHAH,
Honorary Secretary

III —Lord Curzon and the Deputation from the Provisional Committee

On the 2nd January Lord Curzon received a dep tation representing the Provisional Committee for carrying out Mr Tata s Scheme of an Imperial Uni ersity f r the development of Post Graduate educat on at Government House Malabar Point in the afternoon The deputation consisted of the Hon Mr Justice Candy Vice Chancellor of the University Mr Jamsetjee N Tata the Rev Dr Mackichan Mr T J Bennett the Hon Dr Bhalchandra and Mr B J Padshah the Honorary Secretary of the Committee Prior to wa ting upon his Lordship, the Committee had submitted the followi ıg representation —

To the Ri ht Honourable George Nathaniel Baron Curzon of Kedleston P C M A F R G S Viceroy and Governor General Elect of India

May it please your Lordsh p —We the undersigned have been deputed by the Provisional Committee of the Imperial University or Research Inst tute (proposed to be established in India for the purpo e of post graduate Instruction in high r Scient fic and Technical branches of learn in) to submit the follo ing representation for the fa ourable consideration of your Lordship —

1 Frequent references have recently been made in Con vocation addresses at the Indian Universities and elsewhere to the defects of the prese it system of higher education in this country and it has b en felt that some of our graduates ou ht to be trained for the hi her branches of Scientific Re earch to enable them to help the industrial development of which the country stands in such need

2 Our collea ue and town man Mr Jam etjee N Tata had his own thoughts turned in the same direction for some years and about two years ago in connection with a f mily settlement of his property which he contemplated he decided to offer a property representing a capital of thirty lacs and calculated to yield a yearly income of about 1½ lac of rupees on trust for an Imperial University or a Research Institute which would with

the help of the Government, the Native States, and the public generally, supply this long felt want of a higher course of post graduate Instruction in Scientific Research for the best students of our existing Universities He consulted his friends in England and India and as the result of the advice received from them, he made his offer to his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, under certain conditions

3 The original idea was to incorporate the new Institute in the existing Bombay University, and to open its classes to the students of the other Universities But it was found difficult to give effect to this idea and, with the full concurrence of his Excellency the Governor the scheme of a separate University or Institute, open to the graduates of all existing Universities, and fully equipped with the necessary staff of teachers and appliances, such as Laboratories, Museums, Libraries, &c was taken into consideration

4 A Provisional Committee composed of the Vice Chancellor of the University, Mr Tata, the Director of Public Instruction, and other experienced gentlemen, official and non-official has been formed, and they have prepared a Draft Bill for the approval of the Government of India together with a scheme of studies and estimates of probable initial and annual expenditure We submit herewith, the result of their deliberations in the shape of the accompanying Draft Bill and a Scheme of Studies according to the following three fold division (i) Scientific and Technological (ii) Medical and Sanitary, and (iii) Educational and Philosophical

5 Your Lordship will perceive from the accompanying papers that the initial expenditure required comes to about 15 lacs, whilst the annual charge in the three departments (when fairly equipped) will require three lakhs of rupees Mr Tata's offer can go but a little way in furnishing the funds required for the scheme elaborated by the Committee Both Mr Tata and the Committee, however, hope that, if your Lordship's Government promises its support, and the scheme is fairly placed before the Native Princes, the several Local Governments,

and the public generally it will meet with such support as to ensure the chance of its being started at an early date not perhaps, equipped in all its departments but certainly in the more important ones As more funds are forthcoming and special chairs are founded by public and private munificence other departments will be taken up and the scheme developed to its full measure The Committee are aware that the scheme of studies they have drawn up and the provision they propose to make for the teaching staff will admit of modifications and corrections when actual work begins But subject to such modifications the scheme will, it is hoped, furnish a general idea to the Government and the public of what is hoped to be accomplished

6 It is to the Draft Bill prepared by the Provisional Committee which is intended to be the Charter of the new University or Institute that we beg your Lordship to give a sympathetic consideration As the endowment is to be made in connection with a family settlement, and as the investment are intended to be in landed and house property special legislation is necessary to give effect to both these objects This special legislation is also necessary with a view to confer upon the new Institution the power of granting degrees and diplomas, without which its effective working and popularity cannot be ensured We are instructed that as the funds are intended for an institution the benefits of which are intended for all India including Native States this legislation would have to be undertaken by the Supreme Council more especially as the power of control and regulation are in the ultimate resort left to the Government of India This Institution will be Imperial in its character and will therefore have a claim for special consideration upon the Supreme Government As it proposes to offer a strictly post graduate course of studies it will not in any way interfere with the working of any of the existing Universities and there is no room for conflict with vested interest

7 The Committee further request that the Government of India will see its way to sanction a grant in aid to the annual expenditure of the proposed Institute The recent debates in Parliament have shown that English Statesmen of the highest

rank fully recognize the importance of a new departure in the direction of imparting technical and scientific instruction in higher studies And the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India gave expression to sentiments which lead us to hope that if your Lordship s Government proposes to extend the grant-in aid principle to the higher lines of study, the Secretary of State for India in Council will support your Lordship s Government in this matter, which is of such immediate urgency in the interest of the further development of this country

8 The Committee feel assured that the Native Princes will in this matter, cordially co operate with the Government of India We are given to understand that there is already a large fund promised or collected for the Jubilee Health Institute, initiated by his Highness the Maharajah of Dholpur, and to which some of the Native Princes have made large contributions The object of that Institute is Bacteriological Research, and it thus falls within the second of the three departments of studies included in our Draft Scheme There is some popular misapprehension as to the methods of Research favoured by that Institute, and it will be of great advantage if the Princes who have promised help to that Institute could be induced to join their resources to those made available by Mr Tata, and the funds of the two Institutes were consolidated together under the same management

9 Besides those of the proposed Health Institute there are considerable funds raised in the Panjab and Hyderabad (Deccan) for Research purposes and for the promotion of higher scientific and literary education If your Lordship s Government interests itself in the matter, and an amalgamation of these funds is to some extent possible, it will prove beneficial in the general interest of all India

10 The Committee expect to be able to issue their appeal to the Local Governments, the Native Princes, the Chambers of Commerce, Mill-Owners, Engineers and other Associations in the country, shortly The Rulers of two large Native States have been approached, and they are likely to give material help

The Com mittee however feel that the success of such an appeal depends no less on your Lordship s interest and sympathy than upon the measure of suppoit the Government of India may feel inclined to extend to this Institution which aims at advancing to a higher stage of completion that edifice of Higher Education which owes its beginning and its de elopment to the generous instinct of the British Government for the prosperity and advance ment of the people of this country

In conclusion we beg to thank youi Lordship for your kindness in receiving this deputation on this the second day after your landing o i Indian soil to assume charge of your high duties It is an augury of hope that your Lordship s term of office will prove of the hi hest benefit to the people of this country in the years to come

We have &c

E T CANDY *Cha rman*
M G RANADE
T J BENNETT
D MACKICHAN
BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA
JAMSETJEE N TATA
B J PADSHAH *H n Sec*

B mbay Decemb r 31*st* 1898

Lord Curzon aid that he had carefully examined the repre sentation and though he could of couise giv no final answer to it he could at all events assure them that the object which they had in view had enli ted hi warm sympathy In the first place he des red to recognise the great generosity and public spirit which Mr Tata had shown in contrib ting so magnificent a sum for the promotion of a great public purpose He himself tho gh he could lay claim to no special knowledge of the subject had learnt in the course of some years study of Indian questions that there were gaps at both ends of the educational system of India and it was the gap at the upper end which Mr Tata by his generosity was anxious to supply While he warmly sympathised with the object of the scheme there were certain considerations

which without the least hostility to it, or without committing himself to any unfavourable opinion in regard to it he was desirous of eliciting information upon In the first place he desired to know if the Committee were satisfied that when they had got together a number of professors with high salaries, there would be a sufficient number of pupils for them to teach He would be the last to say anything against paying professors on the most liberal scale At the same time, it would be disappointing to have a number of liberally paid professors lecturing to empty classes Then, again, a good deal had been heard about the number of students turned out by Indian Colleges, who found it difficult to obtain remunerative employment Were the Committee satisfied that after a number of qualified chemists and scientists had been trained in the proposed institution, posts would be available for them ? He noticed that a reference was made in the memorial to the part that it was hoped the native Princes would take in assisting the scheme, and something was said about their co operation with the Government of India He should like to know what was in the mind of the Committee in relation to this aspect of their scheme, for anything like an effort on the part of the Government of India to influence the Native Princes to contribute to it might be misunderstood Anything like bringing pressure to bear upon them was of course out of the question Then there was one branch of the proposed Institute described in the scheme as the Philosophical and Educational, about which he had some misgivings It was proposed to expend sixty thousand rupees a year upon the salaries of professors to teach such subjects as methods of education, ethics and psychology, history and archæology and so on

The Hon Mr Justice Candy responded to the invitation his Lordship had given for information on certain points of the scheme He explained in regard to his Lordship s inquiries as to the educational and philosophical branch that the idea of the Committee was to give in the first instance a completeness and rotundity to the scheme, and, therefore, although they scarcely hoped to carry it all out at once, they thought it best to include

these subjects His own per onal opinion was rath r i i favour of gi i ig a more limited scope to the scheme but their Honorary Secreta y was very enthusiastic on th s point a id no doubt he wo ld later on g ve to his Lordship the desired inf imation in re_ard to it As to the danger of having professors with oi ly an i is_nificant number of pupils it was intended to carry out the scheme by degrees and as f nds came in and thev q ite hoped th t a the institution developed the number of students would i crease There were many directions in which he thought employment co ld be found fo the students who we e turn d out by the insti ution The Medical a id Sa tary Sei ce for insta ice would supply a useful career for the students in that branch As to the way in wh ch it was intended to ap_roach the native Pri ices the Comm ttee had ne er co itemplated a d rect a_peal by Government What they h ped was that the G vernme t would express its sympathy with the objects of the schen e and gi e it their sanction The appeal would then b made by the Committee who of co rse would look only to the pei fectly free and vol nta y contributions of the Chiefs

The Rev Dr M ckichan explained that the Philosophical and Ed cational b anch had b en included in the sch ne b cause it was desired to g e the inst tut o i the character of a Un versity and it was felt by th se memb rs who held that view that the institut on wo ld be wanting in that cha acter unle s those s bjects were incl ded Dr Mack chan a i w red his Lordship s nq iry as to th poss bil ty of find n_ npl yment for the stud nt who had passed throu h the institution by saying that whatever m ght be the case i i oth parts of Ind a so f r s his exp iie ice went—a d he had a lo g exper e ice in coll giate education i i Bombay—the g d tes of th Bo nbay U iiversity w re able either in Go e i t ser ice r elsewhe e to find employment It was i deed surpri i ig how la gely these graduates were ab orbed He wa not awa e of instances amo i_ gradu tes who had passed o t of the College with which he was connected of m n who had fa led to find ho io rable employment either in the ser ce of the State or i i the pur-

suit of an independent profession It was not the case in this Presidency that such men had ultimately to be content with mean employments unworthy of their education There were many directions in which the students of an institution like that proposed would be able to find a career For example, there must be many openings in the Telegraph service for men highly trained in electrical science, and such special training would be provided according to the draft scheme The Medical and Sanitary branch of the proposed Institute would also train a class of men who were much needed especially in our great Indian cities Dr Mackichan added that in the Native States there was also a considerable field of employment for highly trained Indian graduates

Mr Bennett said he might perhaps offer a few observations in explanation of what in the scheme was called the Philosophical and Educational branch One of the chief purposes of that branch was to train teachers for secondary and higher education His Lordship no doubt was aware that in England, although abundant provision had been made in normal colleges for training teachers for primary schools there was a complete absence of similar provision for teachers in secondary schools The Bishop of London in speaking lately upon this subject, had confessed that he himself had never been taught to teach, and that he had learnt it only by experimenting upon his pupils It was felt that if a chair for teaching were established as a part of this institution, immediate or at all events near benefits would be derived in the production of a class of teachers who knew the art of teaching * As

* No money is better spent than that allotted to the support of efficient training schools and colleges for teachers and money is not well spent if granted to schools presided over by untrained and incompetent teachers in which discipline and moral training are relegated to a secondary place The Governor General in Council is of opinion that in the interests of education the cost of providing thoroughly good training schools and colleges for *teachers of English* as well as of vernacular schools should be regarded as a first charge in the educational grant and that any province which is unprovided with institutions suitable for the effectual training of the various classes of teachers required should take measures by retrenchment if necessary to establish the requisite training institutions —G R D c 1887

Again The Governor General in Council desires to give emphatic expression to his view that *it is of little use to spend money on schools* if the

to the proposed chair of ethics and psycholo y those subjects he believed were regarded as an inte ral pa t of a cou rse of traini ng in educational methods Then as to the cha r of I id an history and archæolo y it had long been a subject of complaint that Indian hi tory was very imperfectly st died and it was hoped that in view of that fact a chair in those subjects mi ht be endowed witho t drawing upon the general funds of the institution So too with the chair of comparative philology It was hoped that some wealthy friends of learning might be dispose l to contrib ite towards the endowment of a chair f r teaching some of the classical lan a es of India

Mr Padshah briefly endo sed the explanatio n which Mr Bennett had given of this branch of the scheme a id said that he had fo nd during the course of his inq iries in Europe that ethics and psychology were as a matter of fact always associated with instruction in methods of teaching

Mr Justice Candy having thanked his Lordship for receiving the deputation the interview terminated

In the cou se of conversation it was stated that the Dewan of Mysore had written to Mr Tata explai ning that he had a f nd of about f ve and half lakhs at his disposal which he hoped to apply to the purposes of the scheme The Dewan thinks that the most fitting memorial of the Diamond Jubilee would be a Central University of Science chartered by the Government of India to be cal ed the Victoria University with affiliated local branches one of which should be in Mysore

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[VI – The following Preface and Explanatory Memorandum with slight modifications were submitted by me to the Provisional Committee —B J P] —

PREFACE

At the last meeting of the Provisional Committee, a statement was made from the Chair that the Draft Bill might not expect to encounter much difficulty if it was anything like what was framed by Mr Arthur Thring and revised by Lord Reay and Sir C Ilbert

The Draft Bill and Mr Thring and Sir C Ilbert

I may say here at once, therefore that the second part is entirely as sent out from England, with two clauses added, the first protecting the capital fund of the endowment from being touched for any sort of expenditure the second, stipulating that a Parsee youth be annually sent out to Europe on the same terms as Mr Tata's present scheme requires

But the first part of the Draft Bill has had to be remodelled The original corresponding to this part, was merely a body of 3 or 4 clauses enabling the present University of Bombay to undertake direct teaching The contemplated creation of a post graduate wing of the Bombay University has, however, had to be abandoned, greatly to my regret, for reasons whose cogency I cannot refuse to admit The alternative was an independent institution or an independent University and chiefly through my insistence, the idea of a new University has been adopted I have urged that the power of conferring degrees capable of being appreciated and accepted wherever there is a market for high qualifications, is an important part of the forces on which we are to depend for success This fact was impressed on me not only by the high demand in the United States for the doctorate so unequally conferred by the different degree giving bodies, but by the fact that even in the Chemical Factories of Germany and Switzerland University doctors are more in request than the diploma holders of the Polytechnicums. This consideration would apply even more forcibly to Indian

Institute or University?

Need of degree giving power

post graduate students and the inevitable result of an institution without degree giving powers will be its affiliation to a University and the repetition of external examination external syllabuses and all the accompaniments of machine examinations which everybody now so much deplores

Need of ty f te h g and ea h

Another consideration has also weighed with me The name of a University w ll help to raise our standards and requirements and will also tend to introduce that variety in the subj cts offered for in truction and research which is appropriate to the variety of h gh faculty Mr Tata hopes that this scheme may give some impetus to industrial advance but he has no illusion that ten times a lakh and a quarter a year will make the land flow with milk and honey

Th U ty t L l

This University it has been ought to make Imperi l from no idle love of the grandiose The graduates of the Local Universities will be the natural students of our projected institutio and where the ultimate numbers will have to be small in any case it is best to have a wide gro nd of selection Mor over the tra ning of a post graduate studei t will be very expensive I do not see how it can ever be lower than £200 a year Let us remember that in the last Report of the D P I only 13 L M and S s are shown to have passed from a College who e expenditure was given at about a lac and a quarter of rupees And to meet so heavy an expenditure it seems advisable to rely on a broad ba e for supplies India cannot maintain more than one post graduate nstitution with real efficiency

I am afra d that the general terms in which the powers and objects of the University a e s gested will invite object on But this is the advice I rece ved from Mr Thring We should leave the Mana ers of the institut on absolute liberty to remodel the school if the first scheme with which they start is found not the most advantageous Safeguards sho ld be and are inserted to prevent haste in the remodelling But remembering that

Ad t g f m k g th p w f th U ty w d d g l

the Institution will be in the nature of an exotic and an experiment in India and that some of the most renowned establishments have had to undergo this transformation—like the Commerical Colleges of Paris and Vienna, the Ecole des Hautes Etudes of Paris, and also M Boutmy s great School of Political Science—it seems hard to believe that we need apprehend no such contingency Take only one possibility It is an arguable point whether like the great Institute at Buitenzorg (Java) or the Faraday—Davy Laboratory in Piccadilly, or the Pastuer Institute, the University should not confine itself to research by savants alone Those who have in mind only industrial advance may well consider this question Would it be expedient, then, to fetter the discretion of our successors by assigning them duties which even our most careful judgment to-day cannot assure us to be incontrovertibly the wisest line to follow ?

B J PADSHAH

Explanatory Memorandum

1 The Draft Bill consists of two parts —The second part gives legal effect to an indent re set out in the sched le to the Act between Mr Tata on the one hard and gentlemen on be half of the University on the other the fir t part sets forth the constitution and powers of the proposed University

2 The principle on which the Draft Bill has been framed is this that the Bill should avoid going into details which will thus be left to be regulated by subsequent bye laws A piece of a Legislative enactment is not so easy to alter or revoke as a bye law

3 With this view the power of the University are men tioned in very ge eral terms and made as wide as pos ible Clause 5 says that the said Uni ersity may apply its funds to all objects which have for their aim the advancement or diffusion of learning The objects can be taken in hand only in so far as funds permit and the order in which subj cts ma be taken up is left to the discretion of the Unive ity

4 Had the projected Univer ty to be plan d in Europe a similar simpl city of Constit tion would have been attainable Where so much care is taken to select professor and where these gentlemen have undergone a long probation before attaining to their emi ient position where during thi long period of wa ting they naturally become familiar with University politics and grow to understand real University interest it seems most natural to entrust all duties—financial and admi istrative as well as disciplinary a d instructio al—to Counc ls of such experts The external b eeze which is as undiscriminating as it is salubri ous on the whole is let in by the fact that the Universities are the pride of the people who are deeply interested in their efficiency and renown Above all rely ing as they do on State bounty which is dealt out with a very liberal hand they submit to the control of a M nister of Educatio i who rarely interferes but who whe i he does interfere intervenes usually with knowledge and effect The framers of the Draft Bill have felt that even if

Public Opinion could be got to accept this structural simplicity, they could not rely on the certain presence of the conditions which help to make the simple administration by Councils of Experts also an efficient administration And Publ c Opinion has not advanced to this point

5 It remained to adapt the structure to existing conditions and prejudices For the Minister, the Draft Bill substitutes a Senate chiefly of non experts, and entrusted mainly with duties of administration, finance and general oversight A Professorial Council is instituted to undertake the most important duties of a Senatus Academicus while a status is given to graduates by constituting them into a Guild, giving the Guild representation on the Senate and the Professorial Council laying open to the Guild the proceedings of the other two bodies, and giving the Guild the power of making representation on all University matters It is also hoped that as in Wales as in the University of Lyons, so here, the Graduate Body will be a useful instrument for keeping alive general interest in University affairs and opening private purses to meet University needs For the rest it may be remarked that under the name of Convocation (a name which in India has different associations), the Graduates have rights and duties in almost every British University

6 Provisions are inserted to make these approximately co-ordinate authorities to work without deadlocks, and even in harmony First, there is mutual representation, secondly, there is the power to make suggestions on each other s proceedings, and finally, in cases of disagreement, means of swift settlement are laid down

7 The Senate is to consist of the nominees of Government as Governments, and also of the contributors to the funds of the University Chambers of Commerce and Capitalist Associations are specifically mentioned as possible contributors The Planters of Java give handsome subsidies to the Research Institute at Buitenzorg, and Chambers of Commerce and Merchants Societies in England and on the Continent have been distinguishing

themselves by magnificent donations for Techn cal and Commercial Education

8 As the Senate will be chiefly elective and as no elective system can be relied on always to bring in the best men power is left to the Senate to add not more than ten such men to its own numbers It has been sought to keep the numbers of the Senate within manageable limits

9 After all the s ccess of the University must depend on success in securing great teachers Offers of attractive emolu ments and prospects will count for a great deal but even more w ll depend on the machinery employed for selection It is no disparagement to either official or non-official parties in India to affirm that they are not competent to make appointments Even in Europe the Minister of Education or the Governing Body selects from two or three names presented by the Faculty of Teachers For a long time we cannot hope for a Faculty com petent to make selection from candidates at a distance for the Faculty being small there will not be specialists enough to judge of real merit in a great variety of subject The Colonial Uni versities confronted with the same problem appoint Committees of Experts in England to make the selection and this plan has been adopted in the Draft Bill The French Minister of Ed ca- tion in filling up some great chairs requests the help of the *Acad mie de Sc nce*

[9*a* It is the deliberate advice of Lord Reay and the wish of Mr Tata that as far as poss ble di tinguished foreigners and Indians who can speak decei t En_lish and have other qualifica tions should be encouraged to accept Chairs in the Uni ersity As Germans of merit and many quiet Englishmei who would be glad to comply if called wo ld not care to apply in re ponse to advertisements I have taken it upon myself to add the provi sion that the Senate may end a fourth delegate of its own not n cessarily an expert to serve on any of these Committees If I were the frst such delegate my chief work would be to collect privately a number of such quiet but eminent names —B J P]

10 In order to hold out to Professors the prospect of a permanent berth undisturbed by the passing politics or change of views of these fugitive Senates, the guarantees of Clause 22 have been inserted To have made the Senate itself permanent would have been to burden University management with the incompetence of aged irremoveables

DRAFT BILL

DRAFT of a BILL to incorporate a Teaching University for the encouragement and promotion of higher literary and scientific and technical culture in India under the name of the "Imperial University of India,' and to confirm and give effect to an Indenture for the endowment of the said University made between Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata of Bombay and
and others on behalf of the said University

Preamble

WHEREAS Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata of Bombay has proposed that a University may be established in India upon the lines and with the constitution suggested by him, and has offered, in case such University were established to endow it out of his own munificence with certain immoveable properties and securities of the aggregate value of Rs 3 lakhs, subject to the terms of an Indenture already executed between the said Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata of the one part and
and others on behalf of the said University of the other, which said Indenture is set out in a schedule to this Act AND WHEREAS the said p oposal and offer have commended themselves to the Government of India and Government are accordingly desirous of passing an Act of Legislature for effectuating the above purposes Now it is enacted as follows, that is to say —

PART I

1 This Act may be called ' The Imperial University of India Act 189

2 There shall be and is hereby constituted and founded an Imperial University for India with the name of "The Imperial University of India, by which name the Chancellor for the time

being and the other members for the time being of the said University nominated as hereinafter provided shall be and are hereby constituted and declared to be a body politic and corporate by the name of The Imperial University of India and such body politic shall by such name have perpetual succession and shall have a common seal and shall by s ch name sue and be sued implead or be impleaded and answer and be answered unto in every Co rt of Justice within British India and the said body corporate shall be able and capable in law to take purchase and hold any property moveable or immoveable which may become vested in it for the purposes thereof bv virtue of any purchase, grant testamentary disposition or otherwise and shall be able and capable in law to grant demise alienate or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property moveable or immoveable belonging to the said University and to do all other matteis and things incidental or appertaining to a body corporate

OBJECTS AND POWERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

3 The said University shall have its Head Quarters or pr n cipal centre of instruction in and shall have power so far as the funds and opportunities at its command permit from time to time to institute Chairs and Lecturerships in literature science and arts i i all their branches inclusive of original discoveries inventions and researches and to provide s itable libraries laboratories and museums archaeological and other collections *et cetera* and to take over from Government and other public bodies or private persons willing to transfer the same any and all s ch libraries laboratories museums collections *et cet ra* whatever together with any endowments and other funds properties and benefits belonging to such instit tions respectively with the attendant obligations a id engagements if any and to enter in this connection into all such special arrangements as the said University may approve of

4 The said University shall have the power upon examina tions or such other tests of competency as it may from time to time devise to confer degrees upon persons whose preliminary

qualifications to be admitted to such examinations or tests shall be determined by the bye laws of the Senate of the said Univer ity to be hereafter defined

5 In addition to the above purposes, the said University may apply its funds to all objects which have for their aim the advancement or diffusion of learning

CONSTITUENT BODIES OF THE UNIVERSITY

6 Subject to the controlling authority and supervision of the Government of India to be hereafter defined, the management of the University shall vest in (*a*) a Senate, and (*b*) a Professorial Council

7 His Excellency the Viceroy for the time being shall be *ex-officio* the Chancellor of the University He may preside over the meetings of the Senate, and discharge such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the bye laws of the Senate The Governor (or Lieutenant Governor ?) of shall be the Vice Chancellor

8 The Senate shall consist of the following persons, namely –

The Senate

First—The Chancellor

Secondly—The Vice Chancellor

Thirdly—Three Nominees of the Supreme Government

Fourthly—One nominee of each "Local administration of India

Fifthly—Two nominees of each of the other Universities in India

Sixthly—Five nominees of the said Jamsetji Nusservanji Tata and on his death, the five 'Managers of the Endowm nt Fund, (referred to in the annexed indenture) *ex officio*

Seventhly—Nominees of benefactors of the University, whether Princes, Local Bodies or Associations Chambers of Commerce, &c , or Private Donors, one member being assigned for every fifteen thousand rupees income

annually contributed or for a capital sum yielding not less than that income added to the funds of the University

Eighthly—Four nominees of the Professorial Council

Ninthly—Four nominees of the Council of Graduates to be hereafter mentioned

Tenthly—A number of persons not exceeding ten elected by the Senate so constituted

9 Every member of the Senate shall hold office for five years from the date of his appointment

10 All members leaving India without intimating their intention of returning thereto within one year shall be considered to have resigned their office

11 In the event of the death or resignation of any of the appointed persons of which the Senate shall consist before the term of office of such person has expired the person authority or body by whom the original appointment was made may appoint another person to hold office for the then unexpired residue of the term for which the person so dying or resigning was originally appointed

The Professorial Council

12 The Professorial Council above referred to shall consist of the following persons namely —

First—All the Professors but not the Assistant Professors of the said University

Secondly—The nominees of the Senate not exceeding four in number nor exceeding one half of the number of Professorial Members of the Council

Thirdly—One representative of the Council of Graduates to be hereafter mentioned

The Council of Graduates

13 The Council of Graduates above referred to shall consist of the following persons namely —

Firstly—The Degree holders of the said University

Secondly—Members of the teaching Staff so long as they continue to be such

POWERS AND DUTIES

The Senate

14 Until bye lays are framed to regulate the proceedings of the Senate, that body may meet at the summons of the Chancellor or Vice Chancellor, make arrangements for its own adjournment and appoint committees Six persons, in addition to the Chancellor or the Vice Chancellor shall form a quorum

15 The Senate shall have the custody and control of the property and income of the University

16 The Senate shall within twelve months after its first meeting enact bye laws for the due and proper exercise of the powers conferred and the performance of the duties imposed by this Act, and in particular enact bye laws for the regulation of the procedure to be observed at its meetings, and about the time and mode of convening its meetings, for fixing the quorum thereat, for the determination of the mode in which votes shall be taken on questions submitted for its consideration for the regulation of its executive business for the appointment of all such officers as may be deemed necessary, and the settlement of the terms on which all such officers shall hold their offices, for regulating appeal from the Professorial Council to the Senate, and for prescribing the form, custody and conditions of use of the Common Seal and touching all executive and financial matters whatsoever, but not so as to contravene the general objects and provisions of this Act Further the Senate may from time to time amend or revoke any bye law so enacted and enact for any of the purposes and objects abovementioned any additional bye law or bye laws Provided always that all bye laws enacted as aforesaid and any bye law amending or revoking any such bye law shall have force or effect only if approved of by the Governor-General in Council

17 The Senate shall hold an Ordinary General Meeting at least once in a year to pass the Budget of the year and transact any other business that may be brought before it

18 The Senate shall for every appointment of a Professor in any branch of learning for which a Chair exists or is created nominate a Committee in London of not less than three persons two of whom at least shall be experts in that branch of learning

App tm t f P o- f ss

19 The subordinate appointments on the teaching staff shall be made by the Professorial Council subject to the con firmation of the Senate

20 The Professorial Council shall frame courses of teach ing to be imparted in the said Univer sity shall regulate the admission of stu dents their di cipline examinations and presentation to the Senate for the grant of degrees and diplom s shall award Scholarships Fellowships and Travelling Fellowships and disbur e moneys voted by the Senate for any purpose advancing learning and original investigations Provided always that moneys required for the said disburseme its shall be spec ficall voted by the Senate for the purpose or purpo es in the Annual Bud et

Th P fes l C L

21 The proceedin s of the Prof sor l Council shall be regularly communicated to the Senate which shall have the power to require the reconsideration of any decision of the Pro fessorial Co ncil and to hear all appeal a in t the decisions of the said Co ncil

22 The Professorial Council on its own initiat e may and on the requisition of the Senate shall su pe id any member of the Teach ng Staff b t no professor shall be dism ssed except with the concurrence of the Senate and the Council and all ca es of disagreement shall be referred to and decided by the Governor General in Cou cil

S p D m l f P f

23 The Co icil of Graduates shall make bye laws for the convening and conduct of its meetings shall have power to collect money for all University purposes shall receive copies of the proceedings of the Senate and the Professorial Council and

may make representations to the Chancellor, the Senate, or the Professorial Council on any matter pertaining to the interests of the University and of learning

MISCELLANEOUS

24 The Senate, the Professorial Council and the Council of Graduates may appoint Consultative or Executive Committees with delegated powers

25 The Accounts of income and expenditure shall be submitted for audit and examination once every year to the Accountant General of
who shall examine and audit the same in the same manner as the accounts of any department or office, subject to the control of the Supreme Government

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PART II

1 The Indenture set out in the schedule to this Act is hereby confirmed and shall have effect notwithstanding any rule of law against perpetuities

2 The said indenture shall be admitted in evidence and in other respects be of the same effect as if it had been duly stamped and registered in pursuance of any enactment for the time being in force

On the request of any person for the time being entitled to the donor s share of the income under the said indenture or to either moiety thereof the Senate of the University may in addition to the property subject to the indenture accept any further property which the applicant may wish to give to the University for the purpose and may authorise in respect of the property so added such addition as the Senate and the Governor in Council for the time being shall think fit to the donor s share of the income

SCHEDULE

THIS INDENTURE made the day of

BETWEEN JAMSETJI NUSSERWANJI TATA of Bombay Parsee inhabitant (hereinafter called the donor) of the one part and on behalf of the Imperial University of India about to be e tabl shed (hereinafter called the University ") of the other part WHEREAS in view of the establishment of such University as aforesaid and for the purpose of endowing the same when established the donor has of his own private munificence determined to give to the University the property described in the schedule to this Indenture subject to the annual charge and other conditions contained therein

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that the donor hereby conveys and assigns unto the said on behalf of the said University when established all that property described in the schedule to this indenture to hold the said pro perty unto the said their heirs executors administrators and assign upon trusts to transfer the same to the said University when establi hed and their succes ors for the purposes aforesaid subject nevertheless to the follow ng conditions —

(I) 1 The said University shall allow the corpus of the said property to remain intact and only employ the net income thereof in and upon the purpo es hereinafter mentioned

2 The said Universitv shall in each year out of the income of the said property pay an ann al sum of Rupees hereinafter called the donor s share of their income to the donor during his life and after his death as to one moiety of the share to Dorab Jamsetji Tata (the elder son of the donor) during h s life and after his death to the person who s for the time being his heir male and as to the other moi ty of the share to Ruttonji Jamsetji Tata (the younger son of the donor) during his life and after his death to the person who is for the time being his heir male

3 On failure of persons to whom either moiety is payable while the other moiety is still payable, the University shall pay the whole of the donor s share of the income to the person for the time being entitled to the other moiety

4 On failure of persons to whom the donor s share is payable under the preceding provisions, the said University shall pay that share to the person who is for the time being heir male of Ruttonbai first sister of the donor or if at the time of failure there is no such person to the person who is for the time being heir male of Virbaiji 3rd sister of the donor, or if at the time of failure there is no such person to the person who is for the time being heir male of Jerbai 4th sister of the donor

5 The payment of the donor's share of the income under this condition shall be a first charge upon the property but on failure of persons to whom that share is payable under the preceding conditions that share shall cease to be a charge upon the property and to be payable

6 Heirs male shall be ascertained for the purposes of this condition according to custom of primogeniture, the eldest male of the eldest branch being preferred

(II) 1 The donor s share of the income may be increased or decreased from time to time by the Governor of in Council if he considers that it is just to do so having regard to any substantial increase or decrease in the income of the property described in the schedule to this indenture on the application either of any person entitled to receive an annual payment under the preceding condition or of the University but the amount shall not be increased so as to exceed more than parts of the income of the property at the time the increase is made nor decrease so as to be less than Rs

2 Where the donor s share of the income is increased or decreased under this condition, the preceding condition shall have effect as if any sum to which it is so increased or decreased for the time being were mentioned therein instead of the sum of Rs

III Where the Governor of in Council increa ed the amount of the donor s share of the income under the powers contained in this Indenture he may direct the University instead of paying the whole amount of the increa e in each year as part of the donor s share of the income to pay such part of the increase as he may fix to a separate fund to be called the Income Reserve Fund and subject to his direction as to application to accumulate the money paid to that fund

IV On the application either of the Univer ity or of a donor s manager or of anv person for the time being entitled to the donor s share of the income or to a moiety of that share the Governor of in Council may from time to time (1) revoke or vary any directions given by him under this indent re as to payments to the Income Reserve Fund and (2) give directions for the application of the sums standing to the cred t of the fund towards meeting any deficiency of income arising from a decrease of the donor s share of income or if the Governor of in Council considers that the accumulations of the fund may reasonably be expected to be s ffcient for that purpose otherwise for the benefit of the person or persons for the time being entitled to the donor s share of the income

(Alternative for conditions II to IV)

IV a If in any year the income of the property described in the schedule to this indenture exceeds the sum of Rs one third part of the amount of the excess shall be treated as an addition to the donor s share of the income in that year and as respects that year the preceding condition shall have effect as if the sum to which the donor s share of the income is increased by the addition were mentioned therein instead of the sum of Rupees

V Any person to whom the donor s share of the income or a mo ety thereof is for the time being payable shall take and use the name of Tata in lieu of any other surname and if for the space of a year during which the share or moiety is payable

any such person refuses or neglects so to take and use the name of ' Tata the share or moiety shall become payable as if the person were dead

VI (1) The property subject to this indenture shall be managed by five managers and those managers shall have the sole control and direction of the property and may vary the investment thereof as they think fit provided that where the variation is to be made in respect of any sum exceeding Rupees or any investment exceeding Rs in value they shall first obtain the consent of the Governor of in Council

(2) Three of the five managers shall be appointed by the University in such manner and subject to such regulations as appear expedient to the University

(3) The other two of the managers (hereinafter called the donor s managers) shall be appointed by the person for the time being entitled to the donor s share of the income or if that share is payable in moieties one by each of the persons for the time being entitled to a moiety

(4) The person for the time being entitled to appoint a donor s manager may appoint himself to be such manager

(5) A donor s manager shall hold office at the pleasure of the person for the time being having power to appoint to the office

(6) During the minority of any person for the time being having power to appoint a donor s manager the power of appointment shall not be exercised by the minor but by the University on the minor s behalf and in exercising the power the University shall have regard to the representation of the interest of the minor

(7) The power of appointment in respect of the donor s share of the income shall on failure of persons to whom that share is payable vest in the University

(8) A donor s manager shall cease to hold office when the person by whom he has been appointed dies or ceases to be

entitled to any payment on account of the donor's share of the income but may be re appointed

(9 The managers may act by a majority and may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body so long as there is only one such vacancy

(10) The accounts of the managers shall be examined and audited in the same manner and subject to the same provision as the accounts of the income and expenditure of the University

(VII) During the minority of any person entitled to the donor's share of income or a moiety thereof the University shall apply for the maintenance of the minor such part only of any sum payable to him under this Indenture as the donor's managers think expedient and shall invest and accumulate the residue in any investments in which the property of the University may for the time being be invested until the minor attains his majority and shall then pay over the accumulations to him

If in any such case the minor dies before attaining his majority the accumulations shall become the property of the University

(VIII) The University shall each and every year out of the share of the income of the property coming to it send one Parsee youth to be selected by it after such test as to competency and exception ability as it may prescribe and a degree of any University of India to proceed to compete for the Indian Civil Service or for such other profession other than Public Service or otherwise as the University shall decide

Ed. 150 19

Section

No

THE RESIDENCY MYSORE

Serial No

AN OFFER FROM MYSORE.

It was stated in the course of con ersation that the Dewan of Mysore had written to Mr Tata tating th t he had a fund of about Rs. 5½ lakh at his di posal which he h ped to apply to the purposes of the scheme. Mr Tata entertained hopes of b i g ble also to secure further sum out of a large bequest which the lat Maharajah had made or charitable purposes The Dewan's letter went f n to express hope that the p posed Jubilee Health Inst tute nd Mr. Tata cheme would be m lgamated as a most fitting memorial f the D m d Jubilee the Dewan being con fid t that uch a u of f ce w uld com mand the rdi l pp l f th P nces

The Deputy Viceroy

VIII

Dear Dewan.

With reference to the above cutting from "Indian Mirror" received this morning (telegraphed from Bombay) will you kindly let me know what the facts are.

Yours sincerely

Curzon

Aug 3 1899

Ed. 150 19 (8)

Mr Tata, Victoria Building
Bombay

3rd January 1919 —

I kindly see telegraphic Summary headed "An offer from Mysore" published in Madras Mail of 2nd instant. The report regarding a large bequest by late Maharaja cannot be correct as there was no such bequest. I fear also there is misapprehension regarding amalgamation of Jubilee Health Institute and Dr Tata's Scheme. No such amalgamation was suggested by me. I shall thank you to correct the report on these details by.

Your University Scheme has my best sympathy. I wish it every success, but the statement in the Summary regarding the 5½ lacs is liable to be misunderstood in the absence of reference to local Branch

M

20 (8)

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File No
Serial No

My dear Sir Robertson

The Bombay telegram ~~of which you enclose~~ a cutting from the Madras Mail rather misquotes my opinions as regards the "proposed Jubilee Health Institute" and "Mr Tata's scheme", for I never said any thing to any one about amalgamating the two, ~~and so getting~~ ~~so as to get~~ a "most fitting memorial of the Diamond Jubilee". But I have always advocated privately and among friends that India should have a great national Monument of the Diamond Jubilee, and I have always said that no better Monument of this kind could be devised than a Central teaching University (for our present Universities are merely examining bodies) to be called - the Victoria University of the Indian Empire, for the teaching up to the highest possible standard, of those branches of Science which have a special application to Indian Arts & Industries. ~~To quote~~ ~~To quote~~ ~~What I wrote~~ In writing to Mr Tata on the 26th Ultimo I said, ~~If there~~ ~~If there is~~ "If there is to be a great Central memorial of in Commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of H M, established & maintained by the Princes of India, ~~there can~~ ~~there can~~ there can be devised for a memorial of this kind no better or more

and thus getting the result

nature & scope of the most appropriate
& useful Public Charity the State
can establish & maintain with
of the available funds —

I enclose copy of a telegram which
I have this day sent to Mr Tate.

Yr

3.1 99

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

My dear Sir

I return the enclosure of your kind letter. You express in the note regd the necessities of very high scientific education are very sound & I quite sympathize

Sir, Madras India

As desired by the Dewan I return the memorandum on your Scheme for Studies by Research. I have at the Dewan's request, consulted the Principal of the Central College, who is much delighted with your Scheme, & whose amendments are being incorporated in a second edition of the Dewan's memorandum regarding it.

India must be ever grateful to you for the choice of the object of your princely benefaction. A post graduate institut for research and study such as the one you have in view will if well established be the making of India. Apart from the solid gains in the Departments of Science and Learning, which I have no doubt will result from the application of the acute Indian intellect to original research, the moral good that such an institute will do be incalculable. India will again become a self-respecting nation, and when once the character of the people is changed and the possibilities locked up in them and their country are demonstrated, we may safely leave it to them to work out their destiny on the lines best suited to their genius. Your undertaking, fraught as it is with such momentous consequences to the future of India, has caused the Dewan and other well-wishers of India much anxious thought as to how it should be accomplished. He is convinced that to be of real educative value, and a source of moral influence on the Country, the institute should be managed practically by non-official Indian agency. Government support and Government help cannot however be altogether dispensed with and will be of

Section 2d
File No 74
Serial No 9

great value, at the beginning, to secure for the institute the prestige attaching to Government connection, and the ready support and co-operation of the Princes and Nobles of India I should be inclined to advocate the post-graduate institute being conducted on the lines of the Academy referred to in Mr Justice Ranade's alternative proposal But Mr Padsha's precis would show that there is some likelihood of the Government itself remodelling the Bombay University into a teaching ~~University~~ one to meet the purposes of your Endowment Whether the new Institute takes the form of an independent ~~[illegible]~~ Academy or of a re-modelled University there can be no question that, all things considered, Bombay offers the greatest facilities for the location of the Institute There seems to be also perfect agreement regarding the question of eventually having the pro-fessional chairs manned by Indians there is also no difference of opinion, as far as I can see, regarding the necessity for at least for many years to come students, after finishing their course in the Institute, ~~in~~ completing their studies in an English or Continental Institution It may not be possible at the outset to start a postgraduate institute on the scale of those found in America and on the Continent of Europe India's prime need is higher study and research ~~[illegible]~~ of particular in the departments of Science ~~and~~ that has ~~[illegible]~~ application to the industrial arts special I would give the first attention to Chemistry Electricity ~~Heat~~, Mineralogy, Geology, Biology and, Mining, ~~Botany~~ ~~I will not content myself~~ other departments of Practical Physics,

Bacteriology I ~~will~~ content myself with indicating my views in this general way, The ~~able~~ ~~Counsellor~~ Committee that has been appointed will be best able to advise you both as regards the type of the Institute and the details of the studies. I only wish to add that India cannot be too greatful to you for having realised what all thinking men have long felt as best calculated to secure the regeneration of this ancient land and the Princes and people of India who may take a true interest in her welfare cannot evince their interest better than by contributing to the support and expansion of the scheme you have in hand. In this connection I understand the Dewan ~~[illegible]~~ has already told you that we have somethin like ½ lakhs of rupees connected with a charity here, that he had ~~[illegible]~~ in view and ~~he would be glad to devote the proceeds towards paying scholarships and fellowships or otherwise for~~ the promotion of such post-graduate studies and research as you may deem desirable. Scholarships or fellowships or other schemes which has not as yet taken any very definite shape.

Strong & very fine endorsement

Fine

education

Endowment contemplated

Assuring you on behalf of the Dewan, myself, & the ~~[illegible]~~ people of our hearty appreciation of your efforts and of our readiness to cooperate in the realisation of your patriotic scheme.

I am

Yours sincerely

Se cn
File No
Serial No.
Ed
7/D-16

31
ESPLANADE HOUSE

9th January 1899

Dear Sir Sheshadri Iyer

I received your letter dated 26th December on 29th December, and would have acknowledged it at once except that I was anxious to let you know its effect on the Viceroy. You have already learnt from the papers what transpired at our interview. I regret that we were not able to manage it without creating misapprehension. The fact is that we carried your own letter to Government House, for

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reference if required, and what we said was in guarded terms always prefacing our statements by "we hope that" and such other phrases I confess I did not quite think that you would insist on qualifying your offer with the condition that a Branch should be located in Mysore If I may presume to put the matter so, I would submit that your authority and influence are such that every little state would wish to imitate your example, not only of generous subsidy, but of opening local branches The result would be only a nominal Central University, and rather an aggregation of Colleges each

(10). 372

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each pursuing its independent career - a state of things from which all educational reformers now wish to escape. There would be, perhaps, excellent reasons for locating special institutions in special places - e.g. Arboriculture and Horticulture in Southern India, just as English, French & German institutions inevitably have their branches of Classical Archæology located at Rome & Athens. If such necessity is perceived in our case, the Senate of the University which, if our constitution is adopted, will be a thoroughly representative & elective body, will doubtless, satisfy the

needs of the case; but if I may urge without offence, such a conduction at the present stage ought to be held to be premature. That is why I did not trouble the Viceroy with this detail

I explained to Lord Curzon that as the 5½ lacs form a Charity Fund of which the Mysore state is only a Trustee, we may expect from the benevolence of the Maharanee and the enlightened good-will of the Dewan a further support from the State Funds or the Privy Purse, a further substantial contribution which I had reason to believe would not disappoint us. Whether it was the imperfection of my statement

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Section
File No
Serial No

statement or other misapprehension, the newspaper report put a meaning on it which, thanks to your telegrams, I have been able to set right

The Jubilee Health Institute confusion was natural, we were not aware that you objected to the Health Institute as such

May I in concluding this letter, thank you cordially for your earnest interest in our scheme – an interest which you are good enough to declare even in your latest telegrams, and which you have amply demonstrated in many ways. not least of all in your letter

N TATA

Welbourne to No 11.

Victoria Buildings Fort
Bombay 16th January 1899

My dear Bhabha,

I send a separate reply to your two letters — one to me the other to Mr. Padshah — on the subject of the location of our University at Mysore

The matter was brought before the Committee which expressed great gratification at the enlightened liberality of the Mysore State But I am requested to explain to you that it would be unfair to other States & Localities if the location was settled without reference to their wishes or possible offers I may privately tell you that individual members of the Committee did not think that an adequate consideration was offered to decide such a transference of the seat so far South as Mysore

Mr Bennett,

Edw. 74.70 37

Sunday 15th January 1899

Mr Bennett Editor of the Times of India, declares that in Wales there is a regular Competition between rival towns whereas the University of Wales in their midst

In any case we will leave the question open till we meet, when I might be charged with a more tempting & persuasive offer

Mr Jadshah is sending you in a day or two 5 Copies of all our papers, on which our Committee solicit the opinions of experts in your Department.

Believe me
Yours sincerely,
Jamsetji N Tata

Section Ed.
File No 74 : 6
Serial No 12

XIII (4) 38

Mysore
19 Jany 1899.

My dear Sir,

I enclose Mr Tata's letter of the 16th received last night for your information he refers to two letters of mine the first one I wrote according to your directions when you were last in Mysore the second was a reply to Mr Badshah who asked me of

Section
File No
Serial No

No

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETAR
THE MAHARANI REGENT OF

DATED Mysore 30th Janu

FROM

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO
H H THE MAHARANI REGENT OF MYSOR

XIV

To

J N Tata Esquire
Victoria Buildings
Fort Bom

Sir

Her Highness the Maharani Regent
to accord her general approval of the prop
to in your memorial of 2nd December 98,
with the pamphlet which accompanied
to transfer to Sir K Sheshadri Iyer K C S I
of Mysore for disposal

I remain
Sir
Yours faithfully
(Signed) J A Campbe
Private Secre

(13)

Copy

Copy to Sir K Sheshadri Iyer K C
Dewan of Mysore for information

Mansfield
Private Secretary

31st January 99
Mysore

Section
File No 74-96
Serial No 42-44

42

Bangalore
1st March 1899

My dear Dewan,

I am desired to invite your attention to Colonel Robertson's demi-official letter of the 30 January last, sending you some

16

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE

Section [illegible]

Date 7/4/99

Serial No. 13

[illegible] Secy to Govt of Mysore, Gen & Rev Depts

Dated
Despatched
Received } 1st May 1899

General No
No

Enclosure No

Sir-Enclosed a copy of an Abstract of Proceedings on the Scheme for the Imperial Service of India

No
6/5/99

References to be marked

Submitted to Secy
7/5/99

Noted
7-5-99

2

G 8599 41

ESPLANADE HOUSE

May 14 1899

Dear Sir

I beg to send under another cover for your information, a copy of an Abstract of Opinions on the Scheme for the Imperial University of India and take this opportunity of cordially thanking you for favouring the Committee with your valuable comments and suggestions. I trust that you will not object to the summarised form in which your views have been presented to the Committee in order to reduce the volume to one of acceptable size and I request that you would kindly forward to me corrections if in your judgment my summary of your memorandum should be any way defective. I shall have great pleasure in laying such corrections before my Committee.

I am dear Sir

Yours faithfully

B. L. Padshah

Honorary Secretary

Provisional Committee for Post Graduate Education

Thank the writer anything yet by.

The trength of the education of the peasantry in Germany is due to the strength of higher education in Germany *It is the Univ rs ty which makes the School* It is said that the elementary teacher conquered the Austrians at Sadowa Not at all It was German Science and German virtue that conquered at Sadowa It was Protestantism it was Philo ophy Luther Kant Fichte and Hegel that conquered at Sadowa. *The education of the masses is the result of the high cultu e of certain classes* The people of those countries which like the United States have created a *g eat s hool system for the people without a serious higher instru tion* shall for a long time yet expiate their fault by their intellectual mediocrity, their coarseness, their superficiality and their lack of general intelligence —Ernst Renan Preface to *Questions Contemporaries*, quoted with approval in the American Education Report

ABSTRACT OF OPINIONS

ON THE PROVISIONAL SCHEME

FOR

A RESEARCH INSTITUTE IN INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF OPINIONS

ON THE PROVISIONAL SCHEME

FOR

A RESEARCH INSTITUTE IN INDIA.

To The Hon'ble

Mr JUSTICE CANDY, I C S,

CHAIRMAN, PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR POST-GRADUATE EDUCATION,

BOMBAY

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Committee, the accompanying papers In January, hundreds of copies of our Provisional Scheme were issued to educational experts and men of affairs in the country, and in response to invitation, seventy six gentlemen have favoured the Committee with their opinion others are promised at an early date

It is deemed advisable to present these opinions in a form somewhat more condensed than that of the originals, but it is trusted that the abridgment has overlooked no statement of any importance, nor tampered with the organic integrity of arguments

With great kindness, the Hon ble Mr Justice Ranade has read over the Abstract, and arranged the opinions under 11 heads It would have added to the value of this accompaniment if this tabulated summary had been printed also, and only the consideration of the forbidding size to which this compilation would have been swollen has prevented its publication Mr Ranade has also, in a separate Memorandum summed up the drift of the opinions on various points, and the evidence he has summed up is exhibited in an Analytical Index to Opinions

In this Memo, Mr Ranade alludes to suggestions to be gleaned from the Opinions, whose constructive value the Committee is likely to appreciate highly These suggestions have been also classified, and under each head, they have been brought together in one connected view Particular attention is solicited to the paragraph giving the various suggested Alternatives to the Scheme

I have the honour to remain,
Your most obedient servant,
B J PADSHAH,
Honorary Secretary

Esplanade House, April 20th, 1899

List of the Gentlemen whose opinions are summarised below

BOMBAY

1 The Hon ble M E G le Director of Publ Instr t on
2 Princ pal J F Hatl o tl w ite (Elph stone Coll ge)
3 Pr nc pal Sh p r l Pr fess B se (D c an C lle e)
4 P p l B ale and Colle ge } Science C ll l o
J t C l H tel F R C S (Lo l I M S (Principal G ant Medical Colle e)
6 I c p l G le and Colle ges (F r son Coll e)
F tle Ke p (St Xa s C ll e)
8 l e d P c pal Da e (G j t Coll)
9 I n l J ckso D Sc (Lond) (G ll Coll)
10 P nc l C dy (P j ra C lle e)
11 P c pal U w ll (El na r C l e e)
12 Mr P r (I spector C D)
13 Mr Ol r (I ctor N D)
14 Mr I a andil (Inspector S D)
15 Mr Co t (I specto S ndl)
16 Pr n pal T t (B rod C lle e)
1 Mr J A D l l (V d ll k o D P I Br oda)
18 Mr Nan v t (B ll w Bo b y U r e s ty)
19 Mr I hand l wall (S e al J rd e)
20 M W le (S b J l)
21 M Na p h r (Go r me t Plead Sl ol pu)
2 M L l bla S d s (R e C m n r Br a n ar)
2 Mr P t l (l jk n r C ll K tl r ar)
24 P o B l l P twa ll n (D P I Bei)
25 Mr M dh v a H a (De a of C ml y) and Committee
6 Mr B za jee Me a j e (De a r of G nd B

PUNJAB

7 Sy d te P r j b Uni s tv
28 Dr Brown M D (P cip l Me lical Colle e Lal o e)
29 Re d Dr I r (Pr r l For n Cl t n Colle e Lahore)
0 M J S r (D P I Pr jab)
31 M B ll (I p ct t S l s L l o e C rcle
3 The I pect r of Scl ols l w p d
3 Th He d M te H l Scl o l D lh
34 Hu l p r
35 Ludl r a

THE CENTRAL PROVINCE

36 M M nroe (I pecto Gene l of Ed c t on)
3 M Sl p (I p cto of School E C)
38 Mr M ch l (S C)
39 M Tho son (N C)
40 Pr c p l P wn (J bb lpore Colle e)
41 Pr nc p l Taml an (M r s Colle Na pu)

CENTRAL INDIA RAJPUTANA MYSORE COCHIN & CASHMERE

4 Col Bar e (Indore Resid cy)
43 Principal Cl lmond ly (Holkar College)
44 Pr nc pal Gunion (D ly Colle e)
4 Mr Johnstone (In pector General of Education Gwalior)

46 Revd Principal Wilkie, (Canadian Mission College, Indore)
47 Capt Colvin (Political Agent, Bundelkhand)
48 The Resident in Cashmere
49 Her Highness The Maharani Regent of Mysore
50 The Devan of Cochin
51 The President of Jeypore
52 The Senior Member of Council Jeypore
53 The Director of Public Instruction Jeypore
54 Thakur Warma of Jobnere a Nobleman of Jeypore
55 Principal Theodore Beck (Aligarh College)

BENGAL

56 The Hon ble Mr Justice Gurudas Bonnerji
57 to 63 (Names not given) [62 is Dr P C Ray Presidency College Calcutta]

N W P AND OUDH

64 Mr T C Lewis (Director of Public Instruction)
65 Principal Theodore Beck
66 The Principal Agra College
67 The Principal Queen s College Benares
68 Col Clibborn I S C (Principal Roorkee College)
69 The Principal Reid Christian College Lucknow
70 Principal Challi (St John s College Agra)
71 The Inspector of Schools 5th Circle
72 Principal White Canning College Lucknow
73 Professor A W Ward Canning College Lucknow
74 Article in the Indian Daily Telegraph of Lucknow by Professor Ward

75 The Dewan of Jhabua

76 The Dewan of Morvi

Abstract of 76 opinions on the Scheme

1 The Hon ble Mr Giles Director of Public Instruction Bombay forwards the opinions of 16 Heads of Colleges and Inspectors of Divisions and observes that it is not to be expected that anything like general unanimity would be secured when a novel scheme of this kind was placed before a large number of persons but that the majority of the gentlemen consulted express a cordial appreciation of the value of the scheme approve of the order in which the various departments are placed in the scheme and consider that it is calculated at least through the medium of Departments I and II to produce largely beneficial results in the direction of the industrial scientific and hygienic development of the country There is a considerable body of opinion with reference to Department III Mr Giles adds, "that it appears to trench upon the legitimate functions of existing Universities" The scheme is calculated to provide for India an advanced education which is at present non-existent but its development must be to some extent experimental The scheme would and should have received a most severe scrutiny and perhaps "scanty recognition if its promoter had not backed his suggestion with a provision of 30 lacs and had sought to tap the public funds for its support Mr Giles proceeds to make 3 remarks *(a)* that the large estimates might alarm the public opinion of a poor and cautious country and that therefore it is necessary to lay emphatic stress upon the fact that the development is to be gradual and proportionate to the increase of the resources *(b)* that a beginning might preferably be made with Department I by bringing out one or two experts in Chemistry and Technology to enquire into the resources of the country and to formulate an opinion as to the eventual location of the Institute and the immediate expenditure necessary on buildings and their accessories *(c)* and that it is premature at this stage to discuss the designation and location of the Institution

2 Principal J T Hathornthwaite (Elphinstone College) considers that the time has arrived to appeal for financial support to Native Princes Local Governments and the general public suggests the acceptance of the name University as the most intelligible and attractive designation and that the Degree of D Sc would suffice for all purposes and in all departments Mr Hathornthwaite says that the Scientific and Technical department seems to offer the widest sphere of usefulness and so might with advantage be taken in hand first, but thinks that the scheme of studies might advantageously be widened so as to include Biology, to be taken in hand at a later stage As for students Mr Hathornthwaite anticipates little difficulty in attracting a sufficient number of qualified men — the most brilliant students from the present colleges who had already to some extent specialised in the ordinary University curriculum If the new University were once founded very probably Institutions or private donors might come forward and endow scholarships or bursaries for deserving but poor students On the completion of their course of higher study the students would naturally find suitable employment in Colleges and Laboratories as teachers of the subjects in which they had specialised Mr Hathornwaite would give direct representation on the Senate of the proposed University to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge but for the rest he would reduce its numbers by giving smaller representation to benefactors and the existing Universities Article VIII of the Indenture would invest the scheme with an undesirable sectarian character

3 Principal Sharp (Deccan College) distinguishes between the functions of a Teaching University and a Research Institute which seem to him disparate and requiring different treatment The first would aim at a diploma or degree rewarding continuance of study along paths already beaten while the second would prepare students with special aptitudes to make enquiries along new lines The first course would have to be short since people cannot afford to begin their active careers at too advanced an age while the results of research being precarious it would be necessary to make a larger provision for the support of the students in the second case and also a larger guarantee of support *after* the period of training Mr Sharp thinks that the Medical Branch is one in which a special course of training not too prolonged would have a market value from the first and believes that many Medical graduates would be willing to go through a short post graduate course in Hygiene and Bacteriology Similar considerations would apply to Electrical Engineering and some forms of Technological Chemistry But Mr Sharp has misgivings about the 3rd division and says that the men who take to teaching as a profession are for the most part men who cannot afford to wait after leaving College and that men would hardly go to a distant part of India for any such purpose unless liberally provided for in the way of scholarships Professor Fraser suggest that a Professor of Educational methods might do very useful work by visiting educational centres to deliver courses of lectures (teachers who had not completed their University course being not excluded from such lectures) on the Analogy of University Extension lectures in England Methods of Education will be a valuable discipline only if students are put in charge of actual classes and the difficulty of arranging this is well known There is no need to separate Ethics

and Psychology from the methods of Teaching as those subjects if treated in the abstract are not likely to attract many students Indian History and Archæology and the other subjects deserve encouragement but their small market value makes Mr Sharp doubt if many serious students could be got to take them up Professor Fraser remarks that comparative Philology is a highly specialised study of no general value or interest and requiring a knowledge of old European tongues which is likely to repel Indian students If, on the other hand, Philology means 'teaching some of the classical languages of India' it is a question how far there is a field for such a chair as distinct from the Oriental studies already carried on in the existing Universities The Bombay University already has a Wilson Philological lectureship, which has produced no striking results in the way of Philology For location Mr Sharp observes 'Seeing that it is likely to be a considerable time before the Institute is fully equipped with libraries and museums of its own, I should say that the technical literary and educational facilities afforded by a great centre of activity such as Calcutta or Bombay, outweigh the geographical advantages of a more central position In any case the management of its affairs is likely to fall to those members of the Senate who live at hand Whether any provision for proxies is contemplated does not appear'

4 Principal Beale (College of Science, Poona) has consulted Dr Thomson and Professors Duxbury Page, Woodrow and Dastur on the College staff They consider that a preliminary post graduate training extending over 2 years will have to precede any original investigation by students, that the students so trained may have specialist careers, or engage on original researches, in the first instance assisting the Professors to become familiar with the methods adopted These will be few in number, and will have to be rewarded with some distinction after producing a thesis or creditable investigation As the University develops, many new sections will have to be added to each division of studies but as they stand now the divisions should be taken up in the order in which they are stated in the scheme of studies Chemistry and Electricity should have precedence over Medical Research which is already beginning to be fostered in several institutions in India, and particularly since "Electricity and Chemistry are very intimately connected with Medical science, and their study in general is a direct aid to progress in that branch The Professors consider that the provision for Chemistry is excessive that Technological Chemistry should be the main end in view to which the other departments of Chemistry should lead up and that it would be possible to commence with one Professor and two assistants In the Philosophical Division, Methods of Education is the most important section, and Indian History and Archæology should come after "If there are to be no guaranteed appointments for men who take up post graduate work and if no scholarships be offered there will be practically no students But if a few lucrative appointments be guaranteed annually by Government and the Native States, there will be a good chance of attracting a fair number of men, even without the enticement of very liberal scholarships There might be some openings for such men in the Educational Service, but "private enterprise in agriculture and the various branches of trade, and specialist practice in the case of engineering and medical candidates are forms of employment open to such men in any country, and we believe that there is ample scope for the energies of a large number of men in such work in India But at the same time we must state that we are not able to estimate the extent to which the want of capital and labour in India may hamper expansion and progress in these directions For location, the maintenance of the health and efficiency of Professors is held to be a paramount consideration Nasik and Poona satisfy this condition, the former has the better climate and is most easily accessible from Calcutta and N India but Poona has the better water supply Poona was not considered suitable for bacteriological work *The whole Institute should be located at one station*

5 Lt Col Hatch, I M S, (Grant Medical College), is not able to decide which would be the proper centre for such an Institution, but thinks that Calcutta would probably be best fitted, 'as land would be easily available, and it is also the capital of India and seat of Government

6 Principal Gole (Fergusson College) and his colleagues approve of the Constitution proposed in the Draft Bill, point to the absence of provision for Botany and Forestry and give precedence to Applied Chemistry They consider the question of careers one of vital importance, and apprehend some difficulty in obtaining openings for such highly trained men "Kolhapur and the Southern Mahratta States on this side might well be expected to maintain a few Scholarships or Fellowships at the Institute, but the general public are not likely to contribute much Though Calcutta has some advantages, Bombay ought to be chosen

7 Father Kemp, S J (St Xavier's College) objects to the wide powers (para 3 part I Draft-Bill) sought on behalf of the new Teaching University "to institute chairs and lecturerships in Literature, Science and Arts in all their branches Such powers, he thinks would make Research (its primary aim) a mere appendage of the University, would "happily do away with such an unusual notion as a post graduate University,' ' make the institution independent of all external influences, and 'allow, therefore the new University whenever it may think fit and without any one having the right of interference to supersede the existing Uni-

versities and to ruin the Colleges affiliated to them at any rate in the province in which it shall be located Regarding the scheme of studies Father Kemp considers that *two lacs a year* would scarcely suffice for the staff alone to conduct an advanced course in Chemical Technology and Agricultural Research that the Agricultural Department of the new University can be worked efficiently only if it is in some way amalgamated with the practical side of the Agricultural Department of Government moreover as there exist already Agricultural Training Colleges the call for high class education in this science seems not to be pressing Further Agricultural Chemistry is out of place in a University which offers no high-class instruction in other Agricultural subjects There is no pressing need to take up Medical Research some opportunities for it already exist others are in process of creation its benefits cannot reach the bulk of the population for generations to come Father Kemp deprecates as impolitic the entrusting to independent and eventually influential agency the education of the men to whom the education of the people is committed and for which Government is primarily responsible For the other branches of the Philosophical Division Father Kemp seems to think them superfluous as students might prosecute study by themselves after being equipped in existing Colleges Having thus disposed of the leading subjects Father Kemp concludes that Chemical Technology has the first claim on the funds of the new University because at *present there exists no opportunity of studying this subject in India* But employments do not exist at present for qualified men and to send students to the new University as long as they will be unable to find *suitable and lucrative* work on leaving it only on account of scholarships with which they may be provided will in my opinion amount to the creation of a new set of discontented young men

8 Revd Principal Davies of Gujarat College suspects that the scheme wavers between the ideas of a post graduate professional and technical teaching University and an institution in which Research shall be the main object Mr Davies allows that on the one hand students may imbibe a love of research at such a University under a stimulating Professor and that they may follow it up in after life and that many instances are to be found of professional men contributing to the advancement of science and the arts What is contended is that these are secondary effects that they are not included in the general idea of the scheme or its details nor are they likely to be produced to any appreciable extent by its successful operation By bringing out men of repute as Professors and releasing them from undue teaching work and by allotting Fellowships worth Rs 200 a month for the more promising students the Institute might combine the two objects but the salaries put down do not promise the kind of Professors required The scheme is then to be considered apart from Research as Lord Curzon remarked there is a distinct gap at the upper end of the Indian educational system in Bombay and Madras there is nothing corresponding to the Honours Examinations of Oxford and Cambridge and London From this point of view the scheme of studies is defective one Professor of Technology is inadequate pure Mathematics Biology and Astronomy find no place Biology in particular ought to be added to the list. The importance of the Philosophical department says Mr Davies cannot be over estimated and Lord Curzon s seeming disparagement of it must have been due to the very short time which he was able to give to the study of the question No finer field for the energies of the new University could be found than to help in promoting a scientific secondary education The function of thus improving and co ordinating secondary education might very well be undertaken by the Imperial University There are one or two omissions in the scheme of studies There should be another Professor of *Logic and Metaphysics* to give complete advanced teaching in Philosophy Would it not be advisable to add a chair of English Literature? Technical education should be pushed on first and then the training of teachers If the Licentiate of Teaching or some such degree were made compulsory on graduate teachers as in the Madras Presidency this would mean a steady supply of students in those parts of Division III Government might do a great deal to encourage the attendance of students in Divisions I and II by reserving certain appointments to those who passed out successfully in certain branches in those Divisions The mills and manufactories in India would absorb some and in time well trained native graduates might take the place of engineers mill managers and others now imported from England The supply would do something to create the demand Still it would not do to be too sanguine about any considerable number of students consenting to spend two years more in further study unless very strong inducements are held out to them to do so For the home of the University Mr Davies recommends Bombay (*a*) because it is the first commercial city in India (*b*) because its comparative closeness to Europe will be a convenience in many ways to the coming and going of Professors and for the rapid equipment of Laboratories (*c*) because as an educational centre it will be important for Pedagogics and (*d*) similarly for the Medical Division and (*e*) because there is no central station in India at an approximately equal distance from the three capitals which offers the above advantages

9 Dr Jackson Principal of Sindh College says that Science is in a backward state in India because (*a*) Natives have shown little aptitude or taste for it (*b*) because of the limited prospects for trained scientific men and (*c*) because instruction in it is rudimentary and study perfunctory Mr Tata s liberality enables an interesting experiment to be made on a

large scale which is sure to do much good ultimately, but will perhaps yield results at the start which may appear out of proportion to the expenditure and is sure to involve some waste of energy and money while the institution is feeling its way ' The institution would become, so far as scientific and semi scientific subjects are concerned *the* University of India and the present Universities and Colleges would be made junior institutions, something like superior High Schools giving titles Great care should be taken that injury should not be done to existing institutions, which might do much more good than the new one if equal energy were applied to their improvement Little enough money is devoted to the teaching of science at present, and it might afterwards be considered that enough had been done by the establishment of a bounty-fed "show institution at the head of affairs while all the institutions which should be its feeders, and which really bear the burden and heat of the day, remained in a neglected condition The Committee should clearly see their way to obtaining ample endowments from the start otherwise the institution may be like a hungry octopus spreading its feelers all over India, and itself starved in times of scarcity Dr Jackson thinks that if it is to be an Institute of Research, it should not too closely imitate ordinary educational institutions 'It is something like a confession of weakness to represent the success of the institution as depending so much on adventitious aid from Scholarships, Fellowships and Degrees ' The location of it too is a difficult matter If confined to one place only, it is sure to be local Again, while Hygiene and Theory of Education would thrive best in a town the country would be best for Agricultural Chemistry Climate and touch with Europe have to be regarded also and "perhaps some town in an elevated district not far from Bombay would approach nearest to the ideal ' Dr Jackson regards the Senate as a too large and ornamental body He would not criticise the scheme of studies which is confessedly provisional, thinks it is wide, and says that "there cannot be a doubt that a staff so strong and well paid would be able to do a great deal towards revolutionising the study of Science in India "I imagine he proceeds, "that the Professor of Technology is intended to discover his duties for himself Perhaps he is expected to combine professional duties with those of a sort of general organising Secretary, for whom, as well as for the various subordinate establishments, I discover no provision I believe that a large number of students would be induced to join the institute at once, though many of them would be useless As to the ultimate success of such an institute properly provided for and the certainty of abundance of work for its past students, if they choose to take it I have no doubt It might fairly be expected that one or two good students could be sent from this Province (Sindh), every year Scholarships might be locally provided, but these would depend upon the exertion of personal interest rather than on the existence of any general desire to forward the study of Science

10 Principal Candy (Rajaram College Kolhapur) for himself and his colleagues, approves of the Constitution the scheme of studies, and the order in which the Committee propose to take them up They expect in time a fair supply of students and employment for them, in connection with industries as Health Officers and as teacher in secondary schools The Kolhapur Durbar would, judging from its action in the past most probably support one or more students with Scholarships in the new University They recommend Bombay as the suitable location

11 Principal J N Unvala (Samaldas College, Bhawnagar) regretfully considers that Mr Tata countrymen are not "ready to benefit themselves by a post graduate system of instruction The M A Degree is at present only moderately appreciated, the M D, the M C E and the LL B (Honours) have scarcely any votaries Mr Unvala recommends the appropriation of the gift for developing industrial education 'from the lowest rungs of the ladder as the need for highly trained men, such as are aimed at by the scheme under review, will not arise till half a century *after* the introduction of a fully organised scheme of Technical Education Under the circumstances, and as education in the Native States is backward, Mr Unwala thinks that donations from them should not go beyond the endowment of scholarships for their own subjects

12 Mr Prior (Educational Inspector, C D) thinks that if the Institute has to be Imperial no better scheme can be devised, but apprehends that it would be difficult to get a Senate from different parts of India to meet even once a year, and recommends that a more local governing body should be entrusted with its administration Mr Prior gives no opinion on Divisions I and II of the Scheme of Studies, but in III thinks the distribution of Professorships too liberal and suggests the assignment of Methods of Education, Ethics and Psychology to one chair If the Professors are to be young, they might well start on Rs 700 a month, *plus* pensions There would be no lack of suitable scholars at the outset, but their numbers would rapidly dwindle away if they did not find employment "our experience of higher agricultural training is not of happy augury in this direction 'Bombay, both British and Native, would subscribe handsomely, but the poorer cities would not 'As far as I know, both they and the great chiefs, except perhaps the Maharajah of Kolhapur have quite enough to do to provide their own subjects with a much less transcendental form of education they might provide a few scholarships and bursaries Mr

Prior suggests location at Naini Tal Coonoor, or Panchgan (Poona was found unsuitable for bacteriological work) if scientific work is the chief object while looking to the attendance of the Governing Body and pupils a site in Central India would be preferable

13 Mr Oliver (Educational Inspector N D) thinks that the scheme of studies is good as far as it goes but suggests the addition of a chair on the Theory and Practice of Commercial Economic and a Chair on the Highest Scientific Branches of Agriculture Mr Oliver thinks that the Philosophical and Educational subjects are a very important branch of the new scheme Seeing how few students pass the M A Examination and fewer in the first class the number of students to be expected must be small and in view of this fact it seems to Mr Oliver desirable to turn the money to better account by founding the proposed chairs in connection with the existing Colleges than in a new University but if a new University is insisted on its home should be London

14 Mr Karandikar (Educational Inspector S D) thinks that there is little scope for remarks or suggestions on a scheme which while it is admittedly tentative seems to have been drawn up after careful consideration He approves of the syllabus of studies and the order in which they are proposed to be developed Mr Karandikar says that though the classes may not be *full* at the commencement there would be no difficulty in getting a decent number from the whole of India even at the outset Mr Karandikar bases his opinion on the facts that the number of graduates is increasing while their absorption by places under Government does not increase so that these will turn to the openings pointed out by the Imperial University For such the Institute is a desideratum and its starting is not a day too soon Even the Southern Division backward as it is in higher education will send its graduate or two The question of the employment of the graduates will be solved as that of the graduates of Medical Colleges has been solved in spite of the old Vaidyas who took no fees and inspired great confidence But in view of recent calamities and the close fistedness of the Desais and Bania Mr Karandikar cannot hold out any sanguine hopes of raising a contribution in his neighbourhood Something can be done by and bye and until funds are forthcoming the question of location is premature

15 Mr Covernton (Educational Inspector Sind) who has already explained his general views in the *Educational Record* objects to the description post graduate as etymologically vicious and because no University (except perhaps Bombay and its competer) has ever started on its career with the idea of being solely an undergraduate University It is by no means clear from their pamphlet whether the projectors at heart desire a genuine University or a Scientific and Technical Institute Personally I incline to the belief that a teaching University really deserving of the name whether modelled on the English or German system would be of more general advantage to the Natives of India than an institute for the manufacture of second rate specialists Mr Covernton considers that the Senate is an unnecessary incumbrance and an insult to the good sense of the Professorial Council and quotes the example of the Australian Universities where bodies of non experts interfere most detrimentally with the academic work "In order to safeguard the property of the University carefully selected Trustees and a few trustworthy permanent officials whose account would be regularly submitted to Government inspection should be enough But if the Senate is to be retained its functions should be rigidly non academical Mr Covernton approves of the London Committee for the nomination of Professors and would consult it also on their dismissal thinks the Founder nominates too many representatives on the Senate while the Professors do not nominate enough regrets the exclusion of Assist Professors from the Professorial Council and the right of the Senate to be represented on it thinks the functions of the Council of Graduates both vague and trivial and recommends instead the formation of a Board of Studies on which the staff and qualified graduates should have seats With regard to the scheme of studies Mr Covernton thinks that the pay will not attract a first rate Englishman or American objects to the specially high pay of the Technologists and thinks that the pay of the Asst Professors is inadequate Mr Covernton does not feel competent to criticise the 1st and 2nd Divisions in the scheme of studies but the details of the 3rd offer only a rude and undigested mass criticises the combination in one chair of Ethics and Psychology and the omission from the list of Metaphysics Logic Languages and Literature One of the earliest additions should be a Chair of Indian Languages while the desirability of adding others should be considered If a University in the true sense is desired it would seem advisable to begin with the 3rd division if merely a technical and scientific institute then the claims of the 2 first divisions take precedence In the existing Universities the work required for the B A is of an absurdly low standard and even in the M A the quality of the performance leaves much to be desired On the other hand the existence of a genuine University would react upon the local bodies and tend to improve them so that in time an adequate number of well grounded students might be forthcoming This improvement would probably manifest itself soonest in the non scientific subjects which as a whole are more suited to the peculiar bent of the Indian intellect I do not consider that there would be any great difficulty in finding work

for students who had passed through such a University They would naturally displace the less qualified men who at present have to be employed and to a certain extent would render the present importation of European specialists unnecessary" Mr Covernton thinks it possible that "wealthy individuals (in Sindh) might be induced to support deserving students if any such were hereafter to be produced in Sindh ' And for location Mr Covernton would avoid a large town, 'yet the University should be within fairly easy reach of some important centre and also not far from a sea-port and on a good line of railway" "A healthy climate where work can proceed, if need be, continuously throughout the year is essential ' These qualifications seem to be united in Nassick The idea of parcelling the University out into affiliated institutions does not commend itself as sound

16 H E the Dewan of Baroda forwards a memo from Principal Tait (Baroda College) in which that gentleman remarks that the scheme is an ambitious one, one for which India is not ripe, and that the money for it "might be infinitely better utilised in other ways of a cognate nature But, discussing the Scheme of Studies, Principal Tait would add, in Division I Agriculture as distinguished from Agricultural Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering and Mining Engineering all to be carried to a higher development than is possible at present in such institutions as the Poona College of Science "The vast utility of these subjects to India at the present time is so very evident that I need not dwell upon this matter,' says Mr Tait Mr Tait would first begin with Bacteriology and Hygiene, add the third Medical Branch when the opportunity arise, follow with the Scientific Division, and let the Philosophical subjects wait for some years to come Mr Tait thinks that many Licentiates of Medicine would come forward as students, and that such men would be in request not only by the Supreme Government but also by Native States and Municipalities For the graduates of the Philosophical department there would be a moderately good demand in the higher branches of the different Educational Departments throughout India, and a fair supply of students might be obtained for a short course of two or three years, provided no fees are charged, handsome scholarships are freely given, and prospects in life indicated beforehand And for graduates in Division I, there would not be any great outside demand in India and for such outside work their advanced age would hardly fit them Speaking of financial support, Mr Tait must leave it to the decision of the Baroda Government, but imagines that if the scheme in its entirety be approved by His Highness the Maharajah he might endow a chair (or taking para 8 of the Draft Bill as some guide) the Baroda Government might give a lump sum of five lacs, and in addition might establish five scholarships, 2 for Division I, 2 for Division II and, one to the 3rd—each of the value of Rs 50 per mensem The proper location, Mr Tait thinks, will be a matter of some difficulty, owing to the mutual jealousies of the Presidency towns but Mr Tait suggests Calcutta or Bombay—preferably Bombay But Mr Tait would suggest an alternative scheme—local Schools of Art and Technology on an extended scale Institutes of Bacteriology and Hygiene, and Training Colleges for Secondary Teachers and Fellowships in Europe and America to be assigned to select men who are to do specified work in Research Such a scheme would 'bring this Higher Scientific Education home to a greater number of the people the students would gain an education much more practical and useful and better suited to the country, and lastly the cost would not be of such an overwhelming nature Mr Tait does not think that there is any felt need for an Imperial University, granting superior degrees, and therefore overriding and lowering the dignity of the existing ones If a diploma be required, the existing Universities might be induced to grant their D Sc to qualified students from the institutions proposed above by Mr Tait

17 Professor Jamshedji A Dalal, (D P I Baroda State) is of opinion that 'the scheme is well conceived, and bound to succeed in course of time and to be of great benefit to the country If it does nothing more than turn out 2 or 3 men yearly (and of that there cannot be a reasonable doubt) the results will be worth the money spent Mr Dalal commends the feature that it is to be an Imperial post graduate teaching University, and that select students are to be sent out to Europe for the finish He, however, notes some defects there is no clear distinction made between a Research Institute and a Teaching University the preparation of students for the two being different there ought to be, in a post graduate institution, finishing courses in Law and Civil Engineering, conspicuous by absence in the scheme of studies and if the Philosophical Department be omitted, 'the very large numbers, and generally the portion reputed to be the most intelligent in the Colleges, those who take up Languages History and Philosophy would be shut out from partaking of any benefit of this great Institution The only fortunate Faculty is the one for Medicine Coming to the details of the scheme Mr Dalal would not have separate qualifications for admission to the various branches the mere fact of graduation should suffice the choice being left to the intelligence and taste of the graduate For the five chairs in Division III, Mr Dalal would substitute the following five — *(a)* Ancient Language History and Archaeology of India *(b)* Ancient and Modern European Languages and Literature *(c)* Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy *(d)* History and Politics, *(e)* Mathematics, Statistics and Economics Mr Dalal deprecates the introduction of Pedagogic because *(a)* it will be impracticable to attach practising schools, *(b)*

because the normal schools can do better work for hundreds of students and *(c)* because there will be no opening for expensively trained teachers Mr Dalal would have all the three divisions start simultaneously or *one* of the first two *and* the third Mr Dalal apprehends that the number of students will be inconveniently *large* from whom it will be some difficulty to select and for these even outside Government service there will be ample market Mr Dalal thinks but he would not confine the measure of advantages to flow from the institution to purely utilitarian results Location need not be discussed at present but Bombay as the entrance gate and leading city of India and the home of Mr Tata has some claims while Naosari or Bangalore would present no difficulty with such facilities of communication as now exist

The Honourable Mr Crowe, I C S C S I forwards the opinions of the four following gentlemen —

18 Mr Nanavati (Fellow of the Bombay University) writing from Poona says that as the Viceroy is to be Chancellor and as ultimate control is vested in Government the efficient discharge of these functions would become difficult if the seat of the University were anywhere away from the seat of Government (Calcutta) and there is some fitness in the suggestion as Bengal is educationally more advanced and is the first to achieve European fame in Science But other reasons are adduced why Bombay should be selected Mr Nanavati does not think that the fictitious aid of Degrees is essential to the success of the scheme and that as the scheme is to be carried out gradually there need be no apprehension that Professors would have to lecture to empty benches except perhaps at the birth of the Institute Its graduates are to have a training professional and technical rather than liberal and so can in the last resort always rely upon their own resources and in any case may supplant the holders of the present inferior qualifications in Medicine Science and other subjects Mr Nanavati thinks the subjects covered by the Philosophical Division are best left to be taught at the existing Colleges he would have a post-graduate Institute of General Science beginning with the 3 Medical subjects and following with the Scientific and Technical The admission qualification for students should be high care should be taken to have the highest class of Professors for whom the scale of salaries laid down in the scheme Mr Nanavati considers to be low Mr Nanavati would not amalgamate the Dholpur funds with the Institute as competition is to be encouraged The number of chairs in Physics appears insufficient nor ought there to be wanting a provision to reward Professors who do distinguished research capable of being converted into cash which of course would accrue to the Institution Mr Nanavati concludes with a few suggestions for amending the Draft-Bill

19 Khan Bahadur N D Khandalavala says that the scheme is a well considered one needing at present no alterations or additions with regard to the Constitution or the studies Mr Khandalavala foresees no difficulty in attracting a sufficient number of qualified students About 12 or 15 at a time in each Department will make a manageable class where personal instruction could carefully be imparted and such a number could be easily drawn out of the whole of India This small number of students when duly trained will not find it difficult to get suitable work when they leave the University If the Provisional Committee vent to work in a proper manner they will certainly be able to secure a certain amount of support from the Native Princes and Ruling Chiefs and rich persons here and there will be found willing to provide scholarships to graduates from their part of the country The location of the Institute should be in Poona which has a fine and healthy climate all the year round where living would be cheap for the students and where there is already the College of Science to which students from Bengal and Madras are attracted Indian students are generally very poor and the place where the Institute is located should be one where cheap living could be had and where the climate would be agreeable all the year round Mr Khandalavala concludes Graduate trained properly in European methods of education would be greatly in want in Government as well as private school and the third Department will perhaps attract a larger number of graduate students than the other two Departments Various difficulties will of course have to be encountered in the commencement and the difficulty about securing adequate monetary support will be the greatest All these difficulties will however in course of time be surmounted A number of endowments have been made to the Bombay University but with the exception of a few the majority of them do not serve such useful purpose It appears therefore that for the far more useful object of the Research Institute endowments in course of time will be forthcoming The proposed Research Institute can at present make but a humble beginning but it has a great future before it Medical graduates who go through the post graduate Medical course will have greater facilities for getting suitable appointments than at present. Just now there appears very little opening for those who would qualify in the Scientific and Technical Department but in a few years more post graduates from this Department will be greatly in requisition

20 Rao Saheb Venkatrao Vaikunth Wagle B A LL B (sub Judge of Talegaon) notices the omission of Higher Astronomy from the 1st Division and of comparative *Materia Medica*

and Theories of Diseases and their Cures from the second Indian vegetable drugs have a great field in medicine, and it would be advantageous to study the various schools of cure—Homeopathic, hydropathic, electropathic, Unani and Ayurvedic—as well as the school now in fashion Mr Wagle would cultivate the three Departments side by side, and if that be not possible, then, in the order in which they are mentioned in the scheme Mr Wagle recommends Government to guarantee to the highest graduates of the new institution appointments in the Educational, Medical and Scientific Services without Government encouragement, 'private munificence will be barren of results, but if Government give the encouragement other public bodies must follow their example Little financial support is to be hoped for from the public of Mr Wagle's neighbourhood Mr Wagle makes two suggestions—one for the admission of students who have no degrees, and will expect none from the new University the other for residential quarters While the plague rages, Mr Wagle holds the decision of location premature

21 Mr Nagpurkar, writing from Sholapur generally approves of the scheme but thinks it has great difficulties in its way—the vast distances in India from any centre that could be chosen, the great expense, initial and recurring, and the question of Government help The Moffsalites may, at best, be expected to suggest what industries in their districts require special study at the hands of students of the Institute when started and may contribute their poor mite when occasion comes

22 The Dewan of Bhawnagar has kindly forwarded the opinion of Mr Lalubhai Samaldas, the Revenue Commissioner of the State, who suggests Nagpur, as being central, for the proper home of the Institute Mr Lalubhai is of opinion that 'excepting Native States very few private individuals from his part of the country will give monetary support to the proposed Institute It is possible however, that when the Institution is opened and the way in which it is to work is more publicly known some people in Kathiawar may form themselves into Committees to collect funds for Scholarships, &c for students studying in the Institute Mr Lalubhai a certains from the examination of the number of M A s and M D s in the Bombay University that there will not be many students to join the Medical and Philosophical Departments whose maintenance would be consequently unduly expensive he therefore suggests the omission of them, and the retention of the science division, and the training of Teachers Work can be found for such Trained Teachers if they receive preference over the untrained graduates in educational appointments the same demand cannot be said to exist for men scientifically trained Mr Lalubhai suggests the election of some industrialists on the Provisional Committee who would help to make the science courses more directly practical than they are in the scheme

23 Mr R D Patel (Rajkumar College) at the request of Rao Bahadur G N Laud State Karbari of Rajkot State, sends an opinion in which he calls attention to the omission from the scheme of studies of Geology, Mineralogy and Metallurgy which he considers subjects of some importance, in view of the great future for the exploration of the mineral wealth of India Mr Patel would combine Physiology with Ethics and Psychology, the *philosophy* of History or the science of politics with History and Archæology and Ethnology with comparative Philology Mr Patel considers that there is some risk of money being wasted unless secondary Education declared by Sir R West to be in a chaotic state, be put on a sounder footing

24 Mr Hill C S, Secretary for Berar, kindly transmits from the Hyderabad Residency a memorandum from the D P I, Berar This officer welcomes the scheme as one aiming at supplying a long felt want, and as supplementary to the existing University training 'I hope, he adds "that the days of apathy have gone for good, and that honest endeavours will hereafter be made by all classes of the people to avail themselves of the professional technical and scientific training which the new post graduate Teaching University intends to impart The Director thinks that the constitution is on the whole well considered, but that as neither the Senate nor the Professorial Council would be able to pay sufficient attention to the details of management there should be a responsible officer—a Principal—to look to them The scheme of studies can be accepted only as tentative, and is sure to be modified at the hands of specialists when the University will actually begin work All the Departments should begin work at once, if sufficient funds be available otherwise they should begin one after another in the order in which they stand or all departments should begin simultaneously on a small scale and gradually develop "As this will be the only Post Graduate Teaching University for the whole of India, I do not think that there will be a lack of qualified graduates willing to prosecute their studies in one of the three departments Many of these candidates will be poor and needy, and will stand in need of support I am, therefore of opinion that the number of graduate students will greatly depend upon the provision of scholarships and fellowships the University will be able to make After the completion of their studies they will find no difficulty in finding suitable and remunerative work for themselves I feel sure that if scholarship worth Rs 40 per month and tenable for five years be sanctioned from Provincial Revenues, a qualified Berar graduate can be found every year willing to join the Uni-

versity and prosecute his studies there I think Bombay will be the proper place for the location of the institution being the most important commercial and industrial centre in the whole of India

25 Rao Bahadur Madhaoraw Harinarayen Dewan of Cambay is good enough to forward the conclusions of a Committee of Cambay officers interested in education They declare the scheme to be a desideratum felt for a long time past praise the labour evidently bestowed on a preliminary study in Europe of cognate institutions and the avowedly tentative nature of the scheme They specially approve of the Council of Graduates as the proper medium of communication between the students and professors They have no doubt that the Scientific and Medical courses should have precedence but they are afraid that the Philosophical Department may be underrated The post-graduate University cannot very well neglect the very courses which are favoured by the majority of students for graduation and the new rules prescribing books for a Departmental Examination for Teachers must be taken as Government countenance to Pedagogics The Committee rejoice that Agriculture has received recognition we want a number of Agricultural Chemists and the new University may be expected to supply a long felt want in this direction Further there is a strong impression that there are many Native States and Principalities whose resources have not been sufficiently investigated and who being unable to afford such a costly agency (as the Geological Survey) might well look for trained men issuing out of this University The Dewan has not the slightest doubt as regards finding a sufficient number of students The mere existence of such an Institution will bring students the post graduate class opened by the late Dr Bahadurji attracted a large number and his scheme could have worked well had sufficient support been accorded to it Nor need there be any apprehension on the score of want of employment for these men Native States largely absorb graduates and will do so in future The Government can give a good deal of impetus by reserving the posts in the Revenue Departments for those who have got degrees from this Institute in Agricultural Chemistry Other State Departments which are practically closed to Natives for want of sufficient attainments may now be opened to them Forest Meteorology Telegraph and other Departments suggest themselves Railways require competent Engineers and other officers and Municipal and Local Boards greatly avail of the services of scientific men to look to sanitation and other kindred subjects with the increasing needs of progress The financial support that the scheme requires is sure to come as its importance is recognised A general appeal can be made and when the responsible heads of the Government have expressed their sympathy much difficulty will not be experienced In conclusion the Dewan thinks Bombay a suitable habitation for the University

26 Mr Bezanji Mervanji Dewan of Gondal wishes success to the scheme and suggests the Imperialising of the Committee by adding on it names from other Presidencies He would omit the Medical Branch and add Geology and Mineralogy to the scientific Department which should be taken up first There would be no lack of students except at first since there would be only one Institution and the whole of India to draw from but their employment would depend on the starting of Joint Stock Companies The number of graduates in Kathiawar is small at present but in a few years Kathiawar might become a recruiting field for the Institute If these States at all send students they will no doubt institute scholarships for their benefit The proper location of the Institute should be some healthy place in the vicinity of Bombay

27 The Registrar Punjab University favours the Committee with a copy of para 24 from the proceedings of the syndicate of the Punjab University dated 17th March 1899 which says It was resolved that the opinions already received from several Heads of Colleges connected with the University be transmitted to the Honorary Secretary The Syndicate further resolved to record their full sympathy with the aims of the proposed institution for the promotion of original research and their opinion that the work as indicated in the scheme inculcated could be carried on in full harmony with the operations of this University

28 Dr Browne M D (Principal Medical College Lahore) is of opinion that the most useful field for the new Institution would lie in its work as a Research Institute pure and simple the services of the staff being devoted mainly to the elucidation of the many problems in Medical and General Science now awaiting investigation in India In such an institution workers could be specially trained in the investigation of sanitary Medical and Scientific question closely affecting the welfare of India generally and employment would almost certainly be forthcoming for these specialists either under Government or in the larger cities Otherwise for mere post-graduate instruction in medicine Dr Browne does not anticipate many students from the North where eight years study is required for a Medical Degree, after which the student naturally wishes to get some compensation for his labours The new University can scarcely devise a degree or diploma which would be of much practical advantage to a medical graduate in India Dr Browne thinks that the scientific and Medical Departments should take precedence of the Philosophical and that in the Medical Division the study of Pharmacology with reference to the indigenous drugs of India ought not to be over looked Discussing the Constitution Dr Browne does not see the utility of a Council

of Graduates and suggests that all purposes might be answered if provision be made for the representation of Graduates on the Senate Poona seems a suitable location, climatic conditions are essential for efficient work in Bacteriology

29 Revd Principal Ewing (Forman Christian College, Lahore) expects inestimable good if the scheme be efficiently carried out, is certain that students would be found in sufficient numbers, and that there will be a large demand for men so trained suggests that the several Provinces might well provide a limited number of bursaries to be competed for in the respective Universities, and the diversion of some of the existing scholarships to the same purpose "What the country needs is better trained men, not a greater number of partially equipped men Dr Ewing would begin with the scientific then take up the Philosophical and end with the Medical subjects, and for location would suggest Allahabad, Lucknow or Calcutta

30 Mr J Sime (D P I Punjab), enclosing some expert opinions, observes "There are differences of opinion as to how the object in view should be carried out, but almost complete unanimity as regards the need in India of encouragement being given to advanced original research in the sciences which have a bearing on the industries and general progress of the country Personally I believe that a public benefaction in this behalf would be deserving of the gratitude of the people at this time almost more than anything else The endowment might be in connection with existing Universities or with an entirely separate foundation but so long as it involved the employment of distinguished specialists to guide some of the best Indian students into the higher fields of practical science, it would not fail to be of immense ultimate utility It even seems to me that an endowment of Scientific and Technical Research only in connection with the Bombay University, leaving the other Presidencies to follow the example later would probably be the best way to enter upon this new enterprise Mr Sime thinks that with so few M A 's every year, the Punjab is not yet quite ripe for the scheme

31 Mr Bell (Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle) expresses pleasure at the prospect of the establishment of a Teaching University for India He expects as a consequence that considerable changes may be introduced into the working of existing Colleges so that graduates may be fitted for entering upon research work with a likelihood of success Mr Bell approves of the Draft Constitution and the scheme of studies but sees no immediate necessity for the third department at all, and suggests the establishment of "Travelling Scholarships in connection with certain subjects now not adequately recognised in the scheme and which cannot be conveniently investigated in Laboratories—*e g* Botany, Zoology, Geology, Mineralogy, Anthropology, &c Few students will enter unless as scholarship holders, and for many years to come there will be few openings for those who leave the Teaching University The support from the Punjab will largely depend on the attitude and action of the Government

32 The Inspector of Schools (Rawalpindi Circle) very much doubts 'if in this country where at present education is viewed by the natives from a purely utilitarian stand point, such an institution would be a success, would be popular, or would be likely to attract a sufficient number of suitable men Of course it might be bolstered up by a liberal distribution of scholarships and stipends, but the large majority of the men taking these would think more of their money value than the object for which they were bestowed At present the European Universities act, and will act for many years to come, as post graduate Universities for Indian graduates and even if the proposed University were established, the best scholars would still prefer to go to Europe for their further education to joining it In doing so they would be doing well What the native needs so much is the broadening, widening and generally expanding of his mental view and the proposed University would not do this sufficiently, but would tend to turn out mere book men devoid of that educative experience of men and countries and of that liberality and freedom of thought which a sojourn of some years in one of the best University towns of Europe must insensibly impart to any man of intelligence and culture' It is therefore, suggested that Mr Tata's money be used in erecting hostels for Indian students at some university town in Europe, and in providing stipends for these students If the scheme be carried out however, the Medical group of subjects should have precedence as likely to be the most popular, and as being the most useful The salaries of the Professors in the 3rd branch are inadequate, being non-pensionable, they are really less than those granted to the Professors at Colleges for teaching standards lower than those proposed by the new University If the methods of education mean only a Theoretical course, a two years course in a Training College would be of far greater practical value to a man intending to become a teacher The Inspector disclaims the right to speak with certitude on the subject, as his work for years has lain among schools, and he has not been in close touch with University work but he would remark in conclusion that the scheme "is not one in which either the Imperial or Local Governments bearing in mind the present state of primary and even Middle Schools Education and the claims of the masses on the Public Revenues for the development of such education, could legitimately or wisely expend their money'

33 The Head Master Municipal Board School Delhi prefers the designation Imperial University to the Research Institute since Professors will give bulk of their time to instruction and not research while students after their training would hardly be in the position to continue researches S ich a Univer ity is exceedingly desirable b it the Committee can hardly be too cautious in proceeding to plant an exotic of this species on the uncertain soil of India Research of any description is not a thing that appeals to the Indian mind There would also have to be frequent examinations as industry on the part of students cannot be taken for granted and as the selection for further training in Europe and America can only be made after examination The Constitution should be tentative and be shaped by requirements indicated by experience and by the scheme of studies adopted The Scientific and Medical Departments should b taken in hand together there is no room for the Philosophical Bacteriology as a science is not in an advanced state and should therefore be last on the list Mechanical Engineering should not be left out and more provision should be made for Technological Chemistry and Electro-deposition of metals Work would be found for the students in the Medical Faculty and next to them for those in the Science Faculty provided they were content to begin on comparatively small pay The be t students would not be attracted by Scholarships they could continue to gravitate to the Bar the Judicial Revenue and Public Works Services The measu e of support likely to be secured in the Punjab will almost entirely depend upon the exertions and interest of the local European officials and any interest communic ted by them to their native acquaintances and subordinate Spontaneity is doubtful Jubbulpore has claims superior to all other stations in India as the home of the University Its climate is healthy temperate and extremely moderate the hot weatl er is not oppressive and extends only over 2 months and it has emphatically a central situation It is free from the filth of Bombay and Calcutta the cold of Lahore the heat of Delhi and Agra, the humidity of Dehra the natural calamities of Poona the immorality of Lucknow the extreme orientalism and disatisfaction of Hyderabad For a branch Institute Bangalore is remarkably suited

34. The Head Master Municipal Board School Hoshiarpur recalls the general complaint hat our University men do not carry their studies to higher stages when they enter into life and that they are extremely backward i i prosecuting research These are not inherent defects of the Indian mind but may be ascribed to the want of the necessary training and of means and facilities for patient research This distinct wan the new Institute will sup ply if it does not aim at mere continuation of the present University education The in ti tute considering the present circumstances of the country should have the power of granting degrees The retention of Method of Education is desirable as influencing the tone of schools and for the comparative study of sy tems of European and Indian Education with special reference to the immedi ite needs of the country There should be a practising school attached for the purpose There might be some difficulty in sending students from the Punjab but the number of Punjabis going to England to qualify in Medicine is increasing and some have done themselves credit at Cooper s Hill Unless Government give encouragement by opening offices in the hi her branches of its s rvices the field of employment will not be verv large Bombay may be suggested as the home of the Univer ity

35 The Head Master Municipal Board School Ludhiana has never had an opportunity of studying the working of Indian Universities but asks why students should not be sent to Europe and America immediately after graduation and recommends the e nployment of a portion of the funds in founding chairs for a fixed period in the existing Universities and their gradual extension to other subject as a sort of trial ho v far the Research institute working independently will be patronised to justify it establishment I is doubtful also wh ether Mr Tata s enterprise will be pro noted by other opulent men who may be rather trusted to start independent institutions of their own to perpetuate the memory of their public spirit Many students are not to be expected because men of position are ap thetic to European practical education while the others would feel that they had waited long enough for an income Delhi or Nagpur may suit for location though it would be difficult to keep the peace with such heterogeneous elements as would be brought together in a Central Institute

36 Mr Monroe (Inspector General of Education C P) in forwarding some opinions expresses his general agreeme t with the views of Mr Sharp

37 Mr H Sharp B A (Inspector of S hools E Circle) holds that the general intention of the Institute is too va uely defined If the object is original Research the money would be better spent in endo ving handsomely some few posts for original I esearch to be held by men of the highest promise if on the other hand it is proposed to train men for the highest posts in the useful p ofessions and that too in a technical way the Philosopical Department seems an unnecessary adjunct Secondary Education as a science is not advanced enough to justify India a country backward in education in proceeding with it Any funds would be well spent that went to aid original research in Indian History and Archaeology but it may be doubted whether the researcher should be trammelled with Professorial duties The subject is fully worth the concentrated and uninterrupted efforts of a life time Courses I and II seem well planned the medical should precede as the best calculated to meet the practical needs of the country, and to attract students who would look upon their special

training in the University as the preparation for a professional career In view of the straitened circumstances and family cares of Indian students which compel so many F A's to break off their education and seek employment at once, Mr Sharp speaking without wide experience, would doubt if the classes would be swelled by graduates taken from all India to an extent which would justify the expenditure If the degrees of the Institute have a marketable value, a few B A s whom caste scruples would deter from a journey to Europe, might be induced to continue their education, yet the wholesome and broadening influences of a residence in England would not be supplied by even the highest training in a University situated on Indian soil The openings for the trained men would be few, original research is not a lucrative employment and it would be hardly feasible that each graduate should continue a burden to the State till he should reward its generosity by some useful discovery, and as a researcher is like the poet *nascitur, non fit*, there would be no guarantee that a student has a natural aptitude Again a C S could be no better for proficiency in Organic Chemistry, or a Lawyer for Comparative Philology An Agricultural Chemist would be able to bring his knowledge into practical working in an essentially conservative country like India, only by employment under a benevolent Native Ruler as Director of Agriculture armed with unlimited powers to force the peasants to manure and ow their land according to scientific methods The most practically useful Department would seem to be the Medical, for a trained specialist can always find employment when his reputation is established for any particular group of ailments, and the prosecution of original research is by no means inconsistent with the maintenance of private practice The analogy of Germany, and Switzerland for the industrial value of the doctorate of Science is fallacious Some large town like Calcutta would be the only practical spot for the foundation of the Institute and granting the necessity and desirability of founding it, it should be of the nature of an Independent degree giving University As regards the Constitution, the composition of the Professorial Council which is to settle the very important questions of courses and examinations is too professorial the practical element should be more largely introduced both on the Council and on the Senate The Council of Graduates would probably be a sham, and as such objectionable Moreover there would be difficulty in bringing together a large body of men from different parts of India even for one meeting either of the Senate or the Graduates

38 Mr A Mitchell (Inspector of Schools S Circle) considers that both the Constitution and the scheme of studies have been sufficiently elaborated for the present by the Provisional Committee and that there is a due provision for further adaptations to be suggested by experience A sufficient number of qualified students can at once be ensured by Government undertaking to reserve a certain proportion of the vacancies in the educational, scientific and Technical Departments of its service for the graduates of the new University 'If this were done, it would give the University a good start and eventually result in an improvement in the general personnel of the Departments Jubbulpore, as being central and accessible with a climate suitable to all classes of Natives and Europeans—a combination which would be difficult to find elsewhere,—as neither too large nor too small and about equidistant from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Lahore is an ideal town for a University

39 Mr George Thompson (Inspector of School, N C) has no doubt that from the Central Provinces students could be found willing to pursue a course of research if adequate stipends were provided but not otherwise The addition of a Teachers College, with a highly paid staff to such an Institute is a proposal that will hardly commend itself to practical educationists

40 Mr Collin H Browning (Principal, Jubbulpore College) deprecates the title of a Teaching University, as the essential difference between the English and the Indian Universities is that the first are self-governing and the second are not and as the proposed institution rightly disclaims independence its much talked of superiority over existing Universities disappears If it is to be a Research Institute on the other hand the Philosophical Department ought not to figure in the scheme of studies while many important subjects now omitted ought to find a place, if the institution is to be a real University If the scheme were limited to the foundation of 1st, a scientific Research Institute, and on its success, extended to 2nd, a Medical Research Institute, it would have its u es The Philosophical and Educational Departments should be cut out altogether The existing Training Colleges can always be extended Philosophy is already probably a great deal too much taught in every Indian University A chair of History and Archaeology might be included on the scientific side if necessary The number of students would at first be small probably so small that it would be less expensive to send all such students to England than to keep up an expensive staff in this country for their training and the advantage to the student would bear no comparison Suitable work would always be at hand for a few highly trained scientific and medical men The location should be either at Bombay or Calcutta

41 Mr K G Tamhan (Principal Morris' College) highly approves of the scheme and congratulates Mr Tata on realising practically what has been so long felt as a want He would favour the Third Department, but would defer its introduction till there are separate endowments for the chairs Mr Tamhan insists on the need of scholarships and prospects to

attract students and dwells on the need of a rigid demarcation of the functions of the Senate and the Professorial Council to ensure smooth working

42 Colonel Barre (Indore Residency) forwards five opinions from the Native States of Central India and draws attention to the fact that they agree in expressing doubt as to whether under the present conditions of University training and study in this country a sufficient number of students will be forthcoming to enter upon post graduate studies unless they are assured of some compensation in the form of scholarships or an assurance of appointment on completion of their course of study Colonel Barre further notices as worthy of attention the remarks made by the Revd J Wilkie and Mr Johnstone on the subject of the initial scope of operations Speaking solely from his experience of Native States in Central India Colonel Barre urges that in his opinion if education in these States had been left to the initiation of Rulers there would be probably neither school nor college in any State at the present day The States of Central India are not likely therefore to furnish qualified students in numbers proportional to their area nor is there probability of suitable work being found for such students in Central India when they leave the University The interest in education of the kind our Institute contemplates is limited and the disposition in Native States tends towards a close conservatism of local Institutions and a disregard if not a jealousy of more important schemes for the advancement of knowledge and science in British India So far as the C I States are concerned Colonel Barre does not hesitate to fix on Bombay as the suitable place for the University

43 Mr E C Cholmondely M A (Principal Holkar College and D P I Indore State) urges caution in carrying out and extending the scheme and says that if suitable work with suitable pay can be found for every student who obtains a diploma, there can be very little doubt but that a sufficiency of students would be forthcoming But as a matter of fact the present local demand for diplomate graduates would be small They could scarcely consent to take posts in Colleges on the rate of pay that now attracts Bombay graduates much less would they care for assistant mastership when the salaries of Head Masters would not suffice Of some twenty students who have during the last five years graduated from the Indore College only two have found employment in the State and one of them in a military capacity Mr Cholmondely is speaking of a particular State of things at a particular time which is not necessarily any guide for the future It is conceivable that the course of time may bring developments the State might require an Engineer a Sanitary Inspector or a Chemist in which case there would be no lack of students anxious to qualify The majority of the students being poor scholarships will have to be furnished and if the principle of advanced education were approved Mr Cholmondely thinks it probable that two or three scholarships would be given annually The location of the University will be a great difficulty seeing how loth Indian students are to leave home and incur the expense of travelling long distances For the Parsee and Deccani Brahmin students from Central India Bombay would undoubtedly be the most desirable locality

44 Mr R N Gunion B A (Principal Daly College Indore Residency) gives an admirable summary of the proposals and then explains that considering the circumstances of the country at present the Medical department would appear to have the first claim while it seems doubtful whether the Philosophical Department should form part of the scheme at all The Professors of the Colleges may be supposed to be capable of lecturing on such subjects to post graduates as well as to ordinary students The probability of attracting students and of employment being found for them when they have gone through their course are very serious considerations A Hindu youth is generally before he has taken his degree weighted with the responsibilities and obligations of a family scholarships will be looked forward to nor will students without prospects continue studies from the pure love of learning There is an old warning against the evils that are apt to come upon a State "when more are bred scholars than preferments can take off The proposal of affiliated branches put forward by the Diwan of Mysore seems open to the objection that it might tend to a dissipation of the resources of the University

45 Mr J W D Johnstone (Inspector General of Education Gwalior) cannot dispute the importance of higher training for graduates who prove themselves peculiarly fitted for any special branch of research The best method of giving practical effect to this object is the question to be decided Mr Johnstone thinks that the estimated expenditure is somewhat low a stronger staff of specialists will be needed and the scale of pay is not sufficient to compensate the best European talent for a trying climate and inferior facilities for research In consideration of the acknowledged fact that it is extremely doubtful how many students would be likely to take advantage of the proposed institution would it not be advisable to begin by utilising the available income for the training of a certain number of promising graduates in Europe where the best equipped centres for the highest scientific training exist and to postpone the erection of large buildings and the formation of laboratories and libraries —until more data are obtained ? Moreover if after a certain interval there was a good prospect of the scheme being carried out the men sent to Europe for training could then be offer

ed chairs in the special b anches of knowledge which they had been sent to Europe to study With regard to the support from Gwalior, Mr Johnstone thinks sufficient time has not been given for an investigation of the subject by the Durbar, but giving an opinion based on temporary local circumstances, he thinks that very few students would be anxious to continue studies in a Research Institute, unless salaried on a scale which the Durbar is not likely to sanction Hence it is not likely that any pecuniary contribution would be forthcoming The Gwalior Durbar has already in a few instances sent men to receive instruction in certain specified subjects to Japan and England, and it would be likely to continue this policy for the present

46 Revd Principal Wilkie (Canadian Mission College, Indore) cannot owing to limited experience claim to speak with authority In his opinion the time has come when it is most important to have in India an Institution in which specialists can pursue their studies beyond that provided for in any of the existing Colleges of India The greater number of those who attend such an Institution will work the more faithfully if stimulated by an examination before them and there should therefore, be a degree—such as Ph D —conferred by the new Univer ity, and by it only in India, on those whom the Professorial Council considered worthy of it after a cour e in some Department of the Un versity But while the need for pecial training in all the Departments named in the Prospectus is only too manifest, genuine students who will look on the courses otherwise than a a means of living will be rare, and as positions available to such men in India will be few, not many will take the courses unless bribed by handsome scholarships—which would be unfortunate Mr Wilkie would have therefore more confidence in the success of the Institute and its permanence, if it were started on a very modest basis, buildings being erected and additions to the staff made as the University made the need felt

47 Capt Colvin Political Agent, Bundelkhand says that *prima facie* any scheme of post graduate education in such subjects as those mentioned in the outline of the scheme would involve those receiving that education in making so late a start in the work of life, as to seriously hamper them in competition with their fellows, and that were it found possible to do so in conformity with the wishes of Mr J N Tata, to combine with the course of graduate education solid instruction in various sciences and technical studies, instead of relegating that instruction to a post graduate course, would better serve the interests of those whom the gift of Mr Tata was designed to benefit

48 The Pesident at Kashmir says that 'con idering the limited financial resources of the Kashmir Durbar and the extra strain that will be placed upon them shortly in connection with the contemplated Railway, the Pesident is not prepared at present to recommend to H H the Maharaja and the State Council to contribute towards the proposed Research Institute'

49 'Her Highness the Mahrani Regent is pleased to accord her general approval of the project

50 The Divan of Cochin observes that whatever may be the case in other parts of India, there has been as yet no demand worth he name in the Madras Presidency for such men as the Institute proposed will produce The following figures in regard to those who have passed the examinations for the degrees of B A, B L & L M & S, and who have proceeded to the corresponding higher degrees appear to show that while men find it advantageous to take the lower degrees very few of them consider po session of the higher degrees of any value

B A	M A	B L	M L	L M & S,	M B	M D
5684	124	807	15	203	33	8

It is to be feared that only if it can be shown that fairly lucrative employments will be obtainable by men who pass through the Institute, will a large number of students be forthcoming from this part of India As matters at present stand in this Presidency it is doubtful if it can be said that the mere love of research in itself will incite any large number of men to pro ecute it

51 Mr G R Irwin, C S (Resident at Jeypore) says that having regard to the existing social and industrial condition of India, Mr Tata's proposals seem to him premature A Technical Institute in which the higher classes of intelligent industrialists might be taught how to utilise practically scientific discoveries already made would supply a much more pressing need of the India of the present than a University having for its object the promotion of purely scientific research Mr Irwin would not be understood in any way to depreciate the value of the latter, but he thinks that the establishment of such a University in India can well be postponed until the gap in technical education is filled up, and that in the meantime the pursuit of the higher branches of Science by Indian students can best be carried on in the Universities of Europe and America, with the aid if neces ary, of subsidies from the funds provided by Mr Tata s munificence

52 Rao Bahadur Kantee Chunder Mookerji, C I E (Chief Member Council, Jeypore) does not think India is yet far enough advanced to adopt such a scheme While only a select few

would benefit by Mr Tata s scheme millions might be reached by the establishment of industrial schools for artisans The late Maharajah of Jeypore established a School of Art in his capital about 30 years ago where many of those workmen who turn out the brasswork marble figure &c so highly valued by all lovers of art got their training The present Maharajah contemplates the foundation of Technical Schools throughout his State Under the circumstances the Durbar cannot be expected to give support to Mr Tata s scheme

53 The D P I Jeypore says that in Rajputana with all the lavish backing of scholarships it is found difficult to keep young men to the highest stage of studies and endorses Lord Curzon s apprehensions that liberally paid professors would have to lecture to empty benches if the Imperial University be founded Under the circumstances the proposed Research Institute should for the present be constituted as a Committee for selecting the best graduates of the Indian Universities and sending them up for further training to Europe or elsewhere—its main function being to encourage these students in making original researches and reward them with diplomas and emoluments on their attaining a higher standard of proficiency in the sciences they take up for their special study The studies encouraged should be preferentially scientific or technical As for their appointment on the completion of their studies preference is sure to be given to them over others not so qualified but there can be no guarantee that all the candidates will be duly provided If there must be an Institute in India Poona though geographically a little way off from the northern Presidencies being now joined to all parts of India by rail and enjoying a temperate climate is the best place

54 Thakur K S Varma of Jobnere (a nobleman of Jeypore State) says that the present want of laboratories and scientific museums makes Scientific Research impracticable that he apprehends no difficulties in attracting a sufficient number of qualified students that he does not doubt that with the moral support of Government the Native States will be able to contribute their quota to the scheme that Native State would be greatly benefited by sending students (with scholarships) for training to the University and then giving them suitable employment that there is great room yet for the development of the natural resources of the Native States and many part of British India There is plenty of work to be done even now There is not a single competent native firm of Chemists in the Medical and Sanitary Department there is more room for work than is ever likely to be done by the graduates of the University The Thakur Sahib then proceeds to make suggestions The Health Institute should be incorporated in the University Bombay or failing that Calcutta should be the proper spot for such a University In the scheme of studies special and independent provision should be made for researches on the Ancient Hindu Sciences The Third Division may stand over till the University is in good working order

55 Principal Theodore Beck M A (Aligarh) says that if what is aimed at is a Technical Institute then the preponderance given to Chemistry is justified if what is wanted is industrial progress then the Committee have gone about the right way to give real Higher Industrial education But if the object is really *Research* then the most fruitful field is not natural science but History Economics Philology Folklore &c The Chief object of the scheme which proposes to spend 1½ lacs annually on the teaching of Chemistry seems to be to train up expert technical chemists in the hope that mill and factory owners will create post and laboratories for them to enable them to invent more economical processes of productions The scheme postulates the pre existence of manufacturing industries and an intelligent appreciation in the capitalist class of the utility of an outlay the return from which is neither immediate nor certain It is a common complaint in England that manufacturers have not yet grasped the commercial benefit of applied science Whether Indian manufacturers are more enlightened Mr Beck has no means of judging Both from the industrial and scientific point of view the omission of Biology gives the scheme a lop sided appearance More weight should have been given to agriculture and a chair of Botany ought to have been contemplated seeing that the merits of jute were first discovered by a scientific Botanist Apart however from such criticisms the main idea is a sound one to do one service at least and that which has a direct connection with the arts so thoroughly as to make it possible to turn out real scholars and experts If research is the real aim the Philosophical Division is undoubtedly the most important branch of the whole as it offers an opportunity to investigate branches of knowledge which can be pursued only in India A Biologist went to the Malay Archipelago to study the peculiarities of savage races before they were destroyed by the advance of civilization on the principle that one of the duties of the present generation is to preserve perishable knowledge So in India there is an immense field for research in Philology Ethnology Comparative Mythology Folklore &c which can only be studied on the spot while natural sciences can be investigated with at least equal ease in the laboratories of Europe Again the foundation of chairs of Indian History and Indian Economics might be of great benefit to Indian education even if no students studied under the Professors For we need books on Indian History and Political Economy treated from the *Indian* standpoint, which Indian Professors of the subject have neither knowledge nor leisure to write It would be a service not merely to Economic Science but to education and to the Government, to bring to India for a few years a man such as Prof Foxwell, and

ask him to investigate Indian Economic conditions Mr Beck is sceptical about Pedagogy, a habitual practice of cricket and football are probably of greater use to a schoolmaster than technical instruction in the art of teaching Hence the Tata University is not likely to achieve any great success as a training school for schoolmasters, though it may be of the greatest importance for training the Professors of the various Colleges With reference to locality, if the climate of the place chosen be a good one, better men would be willing to come out as Professors And as the ultimate success of the scheme must in the long run depend on the quality of the Professors, it would be desirable to arrange for vacations not shorter than those of the leading Universities of Europe

6 The Hon ble Mr Justice Gurudas Bonnerji welcomes with joy Mr Tata's proposal for aiding and encouraging post graduate study and original research in India, for the encouragement of which he had more than once appealed to the public to endow Fellowships in connection with the Calcutta University Considering that the main object of the projected institution is to teach and not merely to examine students and that the existing Universities have, or are in course of having, regulations for conferring the highest degrees in literature and science, it would be in accordance with the principle of non interference with existing agencies which the framers of the scheme very properly have kept in view that the institution should be in the nature not of a University but of a College or Institute for Research It would add to the efficiency of the Institute if none but holders of one of the higher degrees of B Sc and M A be eligible for admission The laboratory and museum of the Institute, however well equipped they may be, can furnish appliances for carrying on research only by a limited number of students Moreover the existing Colleges are sufficient for the training of the lower grades of students To attract the best talents available, suitable Fellowships tenable for at least five years should be established and to ensure real work being done by the holders of these Fellowships, their continuance after the first two years should be made conditional upon the work done in the fields of original research, or of application of science to art and being pronounced satisfactory by a Committee of experts appointed for the purpose This condition is indispensable for the success of such a scheme must depend less on the efficiency of the teachers than of the student, the best of whom can only be so attracted The full staff is not needed, such help as the junior Professors can give will not be needed by advanced students the more advanced Fellowship holders would be of some assistance nor need the full Professors be full time Professors they may be sometimes competent experts engaged in other work

Mr Pedler F R S (D P I, Bengal) sends extracts from the opinions of a number of gentlemen whose names are not given —

57 *No 1* says that without openings in the way of employment for students, no one will seek admission to the Institution

58 *No 2* recommends a Research Institute on the *Java* lines to begin with In that institution a number of experts, with European or American experience might carry on the work of Research and Original work in various departments, be *assisted* in their labours by *Pupil Assistants* who, if the necessity arises, might later on become a nucleus of students, and gradually raise the Institution to become a teaching University

59 *No 3* is not certain that an Institute of Research in India, however munificently endowed will be a success as a working educational business concern unless the pupils or students are paid to attend, and unless they see a possible appointment at the end of their research career Few students in India study for the sake of knowledge itself Nevertheless he hopes the scheme will be a success

No 4 is the Hon ble Mr Justice G Bonnerji whose opinions have been already summarised

60 *No 5* makes trenchant criticism on the scheme of studies "(*a*) Though the manufactures of the country are in their infancy it is proposed to spend more than half the resources of the Institute on subjects, such as Chemistry, Physics and Electricity, that have their application in the most inventive manufacturing centres (*b*) Though agriculture is as conspicuously important in the economy of the country as it is conspicuously in need of the assistance of modern research, the scheme provides no teaching either in Botany and Vegetable Physiology and Pathology, or in Agricultural Zoology and allows only a junior Professor in Agricultural Chemistry (*c*) Though the mineral wealth of the country is still insufficiently known, no instruction in Geology and Mineralogy is proposed (*d*) Though the fisheries of India are of untold value and are absolutely neglected no provision is made—though the maritime position of Bombay offers every facility for the purpose—for research in all the branches of Zoology and Physiography that deal with this important subject (*e*) It is proposed to devote a fourth of the estimated resources of the Institute to a Medical Department in which pharmacology is ignored, in which Physiological and Pathological researches are restricted to their chemical aspects and in which advanced instruction is to be afforded in at least one subject, namely, Bacteriology, for the preliminary teaching of which no provision I believe, is yet in existence in this country (*f*) How are 'Methods of Education and the

modern study of 'Ethics and Psychology likely to be advanced when the teaching of Physiology and Biology according to modern methods is still to be sought? (g) No provision is made for Ethnology and Anthropology in a country teeming with matters of great import in that subject More might be expected of research in this direction than of research in comparative Philology for the elucidation of which India affords no special advantages

61 *No 6* sympathises with the scheme but thinks its difficulties have been under rated Its graduates *must* compete with those of the existing Universities the Government Medical and Sanitary Services can only absorb a very limited number of students it is doubtful whether there is a considerable field for remunerative employment for higher trained Indian Scientific students in Native States nor can varied subjects be easily taught in a Central Institution The establishment of a number of Fellowships and Studentships for specific research purposes in the older Universities would be better suited to the present needs of India than the establishment of a brand new degree granting Institution

62 *No 7* —(Dr P C Ray of Presidency College Calcutta) begins with the statement that the Research Institute as foreshadowed in Mr J N Tata's scheme if successfully launched into its career of utility is destined to open a new era in the History of the intellectual and industrial development of India but concludes with the advice that private energy and philanthropy should harmoniously co operate with the State Let the various State agencies which are already at work for the propagation of scientific education be utilised to the fullest extent and whenever necessary widened in scope and improved upon At present there does not seem to be any necessity for the creation of a separate Institute The Presidency College (Calcutta) has laboratories whose upkeep costs 60 000 rupees a year which is the income of a capital of 20 lakhs The outlay on the laboratories fittings and apparatus cannot fall short of four lakhs Comparing with this the figures put down in Mr Tata's scheme for the Chemical Laboratory Dr Ray does not expect that our Laboratory will at all come up to the standard of the one at Presidency College and the same conclusion applies to the Physical Laboratory and the new Physiological Pathological and Chemical Laboratories of the Medical College Calcutta The reasons why the Calcutta laboratories have not produced original worker are the small opening for scientific research the inability to apply science to the arts in India and more than all the want of encouragement in the shape of Research Lo graduate Scholarships for the creation of which the fund proposed to be raised with Mr Tata's Endowment assets should be set apart This fund Dr Ray would distribute to the several Provinces of India the graduates with Honours in Botany would have under the specialist Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens the graduate in Medicine would be associated with Dr Hoffkine or Mr Haffkine the Physical and Chemical Laboratories of the Presidency College would each be able to accommodate half a dozen post graduates and the most promising ones might be sent to Europe Taking the scheme as it stands Dr Ray finds the Chair of Analytical Chemistry superfluous and the Chair of Technology not specifically endowed for the various industries it would deal with A dozen Chairs of Technology would barely suffice and perhaps it would be best to send up annually to Europe or America a chosen and picked number of promising students to be there appointed from a number of venture under the payment of premium Experts so trained will always be in request Dr Ray considers that Geology Mining and Metallurgy ought not to be overlooked and that a single chair of Agricultural Chemistry is nothing for an Agricultural country Not that anything is wanted the school of Forestry at Dehra Dun the Agricultural farm at Sadiapet the newly opened lectureship on Agriculture at Sibpur and Poona the School of Veterinary Surgery and Medicine Solepur fulfil much of what is expected of a College of Agriculture such as we see attached to the Imperial University of Tokio The Electric Engineering and Agricultural Chemistry waiting at Presidency College Calcutta are represented at the Sibpur Engineering College though on an elementary scale

63 *No 8* regrets that the Committee's proposals aim at combining under one scheme three separate and in some respects incompatible undertakings (1) a Technological Institute (2) a Technical University (3) an Institute for original Research Whatever prospect of success might attend the formation of any of these separately the attempt to combine all three would on account of the multiplication of the difficulties inherent in each individually inevitably lead to failure One is not inclined to form very extravagant hopes of success in any of these directions but an Institute of original Research the most hopeful If in addition Government could be provided to associate therewith the proposed Institute for Bacteriological Research which has been so long under its consideration there is every reason to hope that the work carried out would lead to results which would confer credit on India and its inhabitants The reasons for opposing a teaching University are that the number of students cannot exceed a hundred that these would be mostly poor scholarship holders and that an outlay of four lakhs a year would be an unjustifiable expenditure for so small a number And after all not even a first class teaching University would be the result of so much sacrifice The philosophic faculty is hopelessly inadequate no single Professor—not even Hopkinson—could give all the advanced instruction included under Physics and there is no Chair of Mathematics Again such a Teaching University would sweep away all the degrees of the

Calcutta University above that of B A , and yet a student who has gone through the courses of study at the Presidency College which are even now necessary for the M A is fully equipped for the work of original research, and if he is incapable of prosecuting such research it is not because of defects in his education but because he is wanting in those qualities which go to make an original investigator And it would be an equally unjustifiable waste of public money to overlook Engineering Colleges like those at Sibpur with magnificent laboratories and workshops and to found a brand new up to date Technological Institute India cannot be said to have a very great demand for practical scientist and it is an ominous fact that the scholarships for Electrical Engineering at Sibpur have been extremely unpopular with students Even a Research Institute would be more or less an experiment but if the result should prove negative it will at least have been carried out at a less cost than would otherwise have been incurred A scheme of this kind would involve an initial expenditure for Chemical and Physical Laboratories of about ten lakhs For this sum buildings fitted up according to the most improved modern pattern could be provided Two Directors, one on the Chemical and the other on the Physical side could be secured on salaries of say Rs 1,200 a month The duties of these Directors would be to supervise and guide the work undertaken by the students, and perhaps to deliver sets of occasional lectures on special branches of their respective sciences They would, naturally, besides this, devote the greater part of their time to carrying out original researches themselves It is quite unnecessary to fix the salaries at an extravagantly high figure These gentlemen would be engaged in extremely congenial work which to a really scientific man is an object of much greater consideration than a few hundred rupees more or less a month They would further be working in an excellent climate, and would not therefore, suffer from the drawbacks in the way of efficiency which scientific men in the plains of India would ordinarily be subject to There would accordingly be no difficulty in obtaining men of the very first class for these two posts at the salaries above suggested Should it be considered necessary at first to recruit these officers from England, an exile allowance of some Rs 300 a month might be added to the pay It should however, be noted that the incumbents of these posts must ultimately be natives of India for, if after a certain period it be impossible to find two individuals sufficiently endowed by nature and training to fill these appointments with distinction, then the whole *raison d'etre* of the research Institute at once disappears It would further be necessary to appoint some four assistants say at salaries of Rs 400 a month, and these posts should from the very outset be conferred on distinguished Indian students Besides the above some 12 or 15 Research Fellowships of Rs 150 a month, tenable for 2 years, should be assigned to the five Indian Universities The Institute would of course, be open besides to all who wished to work therein, and who, in the opinion of the Director possessed the necessary qualifications Government should as in Germany grant leave on full pay to School and College teachers anxious to undertake special investigations, but precluded from so doing by the want of facilities for research where they are stationed

64 *No 9* has for some years past been directly connected with certain investigations into the Arts and Industries of this country Confining himself to Technological Research, he doubts the advisability of separating from the existing organization By offering special fees it might be possible to secure a large portion at least of the necessary professional staff from the body of eminent men who are already teaching kindred subjects and for the more technical branches of study the professors might go on circuit from school to school Without museums the Technological section of the programme undoubtedly cannot be fulfilled, but not for a century could the new University succeed in creating a museum anywhere comparable to that at Calcutta But above all experience in England has shown the need of decentralising Technical Education there is something in the climate soil and water of the great manufacturing centres that has allowed of an evolution in to specific industries and there is something in the character of the pupil himself that allows of his intellectual culture more readily and successfully in certain directions if he has been born in a locality where the special industries he is being taught have for centuries held a high place in public estimation It is highly questionable that an educational institution should conduct useful investigations or turn out fully trained experts in connection with the industry that was not being pursued in the immediate neighbourhood of the school The Imperial University of India, if located in Bombay, cannot possibly investigate more than one half the staple products of the Bengal agricultural and industrial interests the class rooms and laboratories would require to be within the area of the production of jute, indigo tea lac &c and the laboratory becomes valuable when it starts from technical experience only Moreover, centralisation in manufacturing and education is fatal to individuality and if the Imperial University keep, as it should, a development on purely indigenous lines as its chief aim it should borrow *reluctantly* designs and methods from foreign countries but this means abandonment of the idea of a central Institution Its class rooms and laboratories should be dispersed all over India—the scheme should assume the form of a University Extension controlled by a central organization like the Science and Art department in Great Britain which should also control the local museums and devise a system of exchanges between them

55 Mr I C Lewis M A (D I I N W P and Oudh) writes Some uncertainty exists regarding the most useful way of laying out the income of Mr Tata s noble endowment It is suggested that greater help would be accorded to education in its most advanced stages if additional Professorship were founded in connexion with existing Colleges all of which are insufficiently equipped in this particular Again the suggestion has been made that the immediate encouragement of research would be most effectively encouraged by founding scholarships tenable in England similar to the State Scholarships but be reserved for special study in some branch of knowledge *and not to be available for those whose aim it is to compete* for the I C S or to be called to the Bar These suggestions have probably already received attention and if the intention of the donor is fixed in favour of a Research Institute it only remains to consider the details of the scheme to be adopted It appears to be of the highest importance that the new Institute should not conflict with the older Universities and therefore that it should begin where the present Universities leave off It influence on these bodies might even in that case not be inconsiderable and would most likely be beneficial while the opposition of rival institutions would be avoided The view of Mr A W Ward Professor of Mathematics and Physics Canning College Lucknow more especially on the cost of equipping good laboratories may be commended to the notice of the Committee

66 The Principal of Agra College does not consider that a Research Institute is either at present wanted or that it is likely to yield results at all in keeping with its cost What is required is doubling of the present number of Professors in the existing colleges who being overworked are unable to specialise in any one subject One or two scholarships worth £ 00 a year tenable for two or three years might be awarded to students who should proceed to Europe not as Government scholars do now — to qualify for the bar or the I C S —but to devote themselves to the special study of some one branch of knowledge

67 The Principal Queens College Benares having regard to the needs of India and the present attainments of Indian graduates would begin with Medical studies then take up the Scientific and Technical Branch and last of all the Philosophical Group Apart from those who had already graduated in Medicine it appears unlikely that the supply of properly qualified students would be sufficient for some years to come or that this great scheme would receive spontaneous and liberal support in the way of scholarships and bursaries from even the richer sections of the Banias Community

68 Col Chibbom Principal Thomason College Rookee says that it would be very difficult if not impossible to combine both the functions of research and high class teaching in one institution for a very large number of students unless indeed the financial limited of the entertainment of separate Professors for research and for teaching Deep study and investigation demand leisure and protection from interruptions— advantages which teaching Professors rarely enjoy A few advanced students in each class of work ought to be entertained in an institution devoted to research for assistance in experiment would the e students would in time gain valuable experience A Research Institution barely wanted in India the existing Universities might with great advantage undertake the portion of the programme being kept up to date by the results of the research investigations Purely examining Universities are now out of date and it would be better to complete the theoretical education of men *before* they are stamped by a University In view of the present condition of India Col Chibbon would put the Medical Department first and qualified officers for investigation in this department are ready to hand all that appears necessary is to combine existing centres in one suitable locality The Scientific and Technical Department should come next This separate cost covers a vast range and the details of its organization Col Chibbon would not lightly sketch But about the Philosophical Department Col Chibbon concurs with the views expressed by Lord Curzon to the Bombay Deputation The attraction of students will depend entirely on the quality of the instruction given Natives of India are particularly keen critics in this point In the profession of Engineering at least India offers a good field for highly educated men who can make a practical use of their theoretical attainments Its demand for Rookee men has spread to Africa China and Singapore and it is certain that excellent men in other lines will feel the same demand Some students now join Rookee without any intention of availing themselves of the guaranteed appointments As for location Lessons situation on the hills is considered essential Rookee has very favorable site and has many manifest advantages in the existence of the Thomason College which will be equipped with excellent Laboratories and high class Workshop in a short time The College already doing such work and the results of some of its investigations have induced the Indian Government to spend some nine lacs of rupees and are also being utilised in the engineering questions relating to the Nicaragua Canal

69 The Principal Reid Christian College Lucknow approves of the Constitution and also the order in which it is proposed to take up the various departments Indian youth need most encouragement in Science and Technology and as soon as possible after that in Medicine and Sanitation It is wise to move slowly, and with the demand enlarge the field of research

but the scheme of studies is scarcely ample enough to give it the name of a University The University might be made for all India a school where students would be privileged and encouraged to pursue advanced study or undertake original research in any subject usually included in post graduate work Some difficulty may be experienced at first in attracting qualified students but it will be largely overcome if sufficient inducements be held out in the shape of scholarships and bursaries As to the demand for such technically educated men—that will come and must come, in the nature of things The Departments of Railway, Telegraph, Medicine, Law, Education Commerce, &c &c, offer, and will continue to offer, ever increasing inducements On the head of financial support it should be remembered that the Native is generally quick to lay hold of any scheme that looks towards the improving of his own race and this commendable feature betokens success to this enterprise Should Government endow the scheme, Native Princes might be led to endow the Institution in handsome sums Bombay and Calcutta offer superior advantages over any inland town

70 The Principal, St John's College, Agra suggests the throwing open of Lectures to those who are not regular students e g, to Professors or Teachers who wish to profit by the Institution in their long vacation Geology and Mineralogy should be included in the scheme of studies when funds permit, to further the development of the mineral resources of India In the long run there will be no difficulty in securing a good number of students but some sort of scholarships should be allowed to poor and deserving students Suitable work for the students of the Philosophical Department would be rather difficult to get but no difficulty should be experienced by the medical men and none also by the scientific graduates if Government and private firms (whose number is daily increasing) recruit men more from India than from Europe If the Lieut Governor of N W P sympathises with the movement, enough funds for providing the scholarships and bursaries can be raised but otherwise from such a comparatively poor Province, very little support can be expected except from the nobles of Oudh and Native Princes Nagpur or some place in its vicinity will be the best as equidistant from the three Presidency towns

71 The Inspector of Schools (5th Circle) is of opinion that there is very little love of knowledge for its own sake that the Meerut and Bareilly Colleges show that the demand for higher education is limited by the conditions required for employment by Government, and that before a University such as the one proposed can serve any useful purpose, it will be necessary to increase the efficiency of existing Arts Colleges But the Inspector says he speaks only from local experience

72 The Principal Canning College forwards a memorandum by Professor Ward and says that he considers the scheme too ambitious, and that, if carried out as proposed would fritter away both energy and money on a variety of subjects It would be expedient to limit the scheme to the advanced teaching of Science in all departments, which would call for very heavy expenditure Should there be funds to spare the further study of History Education &c, might be promoted by establishing a Reference Library in connection with the Institution Graduates who had already gone through a course of training in those subjects would be able of themselves to prosecute their studies further if the means were within their reach

73 Professor Ward (Canning College) understands it to be agreed that the Institution, whose existence has become possible through the munificence of Mr Tata is to be *post graduate*, and one furnishing special facilities for original research Professor Ward protests that it is well to leave the existing Universities to work out their own salvation they already *are* teaching Universities, and have *not* taken London for their model their present teaching power is fairly efficient, and becoming greater year by year 'The difficulties that education has to contend with are to be mainly found in the mental indolence of the Oriental character, and would not be removed if the University of Berlin could be suddenly planted in India Not only should the institution be post graduate no diplomas of any kind should be conferred though perhaps candidates might there prepare for such examinations as the 3rd D Sc of the Allahabad University Professor Ward canvasses the arguments advanced in the Explanatory Memorandum to explain why a University constitution was adopted The preference of a German Chemical Factory is not for University degree holders (as suggested in the memo) but for theoretically trained men who see possible improvements more readily than the technically trained Chemist It is not unusual again, for graduates of Cambridge to work for a year or two in the German Chemical or Physiological Laboratories but such genuine work is seldom title the German degree of Ph D Turning to the Scheme of Studies Professor Ward considers that at the present time nothing more should be attempted than the establishment of good Physical and Chemical Laboratories with proper libraries of reference The Committee's estimates are too low the equipment of a Physical Laboratory would not cost less than ten to fifteen thousand pounds fifty thousand rupees would buy hardly much more than an efficient electric installation, engines, dynamos, accumulators lamps, &c Again Mr Ward does not see the wisdom or the need of conjoining Mathematics and Physic in one chair since the Physics students before admission, would have received their necessary equip—

ment of Mathematical knowledge For the staff in Physics recommended by the Committee estimated to cost Rs 32 000 a year, Mr Ward suggests the following Budget —

1 Director of the Laboratory	Rs 15 000
2 Assistant Directors	, 24 000
2 Demonstrators	, 12 000
1 Mechanician	3 600
1 Glass Blower	3 000

or a yearly expenditure of Rs 57 600 When the class has less than 20 students 1 Assistant Director and 1 Demonstrator might be omitted In Chemistry the Chair of Technology (an indefinite term) ought to be omitted It is certainly desirable that in time the new Institute should include a Technical Department but it is better to let it grow out of the Physical and Chemical Laboratories we have suggested than attempt to establish one from the beginning For such an institution it would not be difficult to get to ether 40 or 50 student either M As of the existing Universitie or otherwise certified is posse sing qualifications for admission such restrictions on admission would warrant the assumption that really valuable work might be accomplished and avoid all conflict with the older Universities if the admission qualification be lowered a large number of students would no doubt seek to be enrolled but the scheme would be a curse to education Not one B Sc of the Allahabad University known to Mr Ward was at the time of graduating fit to join an Institute for advanced work At the end of their course these men of ability highly trained to think and act will not be long in finding useful work to do in a great country like India—chiefly educational and professional Again the Institute would also be open to men who already held posts but had no efficiently equipped laboratory at their disposal The scheme should not be blasted by the *promise* of Government appointments A reasonable number of scholarships would be locally provided in the various University centres if the new Institute in no way conflict with the existing Universitie and in this connexion it is worth while noting that the State Scholarships and Gilchrist Scholarships are often rejected by able natives who from family and other reason cannot leave India Such men would very often have been glad to join an Institute for advanced work on a much smaller stipend than £250 a year The claims of Bombay to be the habitation of the proposed Institute are obvious but on the other hand the climate is not suitable Hill stations such as Ootacamund have much to recommend them but the rarefaction of the atmosphere and consequent lowering of the boiling point of water would be a drawback If the plains are to be chosen then the N W P or Panjab are advisable A four months vacation would get rid of the worst part of the hot weather and the cold weather is unexceptionable Mr Ward strongly opposes the inclusion of Bacteriology and Pathology in the scheme as there is little or no connection between Physical and Physiological Laboratories and there are already some good medical schools in the country to which Physiological and Pathological Laboratories are attached Mr Ward concludes by cautioning the Committee against taking too literally the statements in the explanatory Memorandum (where little reference is made to Oxford and Cambridge, and none to the Cavendish Laboratory) and against too much weight being given to the opinions of Mr P whose knowledge of Indian education is too narrow and of European Universities too superficial

74 Professor Ward kindly sends an article on the scheme contributed by him to the *Indian Daily Telegraph* in November 1898 The article begins by a warning that the Committee should steer clear of all diplomas The diploma has its uses in the preliminary stages of education making a classification of student and certifying to the possession of aptitudes in demand by the public But the moment a diploma possesses a market value the winning of the diploma in the easiest way and not science becomes the goal of students and breeds a feverish haste in studying which if not suppressed with a strong hand converts a house of learning into a den of crammer There will be after all very few men working in the Institute these need no classification and they have simply to do pure scientific work and not plod for degrees Again the Committee should not aim too high the language used by Lord Reay and others would seem to imply as if no one below the standing of Kelvin Rayleigh Roscoe or Cayley would suffice for the needs of the proposed institution Nor should there be any blinking of the defects of the Oriental mind—its almost incurable laziness and repugnance to work Let the Committee be content with a small beginning and let the development of the nucleus depend on its environment There is a real demand in India for a well equipped Physical and Chemical Laboratory Efficient Professors in these subjects can be got at £1 000 a year and Demonstrators could be got for less than half this Before building a Laboratory the Committee should choose from England two directors one for the Chemical and one for the Physical Laboratory These two directors might well be paid £1 200 a year and should be given time and money to draw up plans Lastly the Committee is urged to move very slowly in the matter of providing Technical Education It is very easy to suggest improved methods of agriculture but it is next to impossible to get ryots to use them India is a very poor and very ignorant country and how education can make it richer and happier is a great problem The problem can be solved however and Mr Tata is wise in recognising that education spreads from above downwards The article concludes with good wishes for the scheme, but *festina lente*

75 The Divan of Jhabua says the scheme is grand and worthy, but regrets there are no Heads of Colleges in the State whose opinions he can forward

76 The Divan of Morvi sends the opinion of the Superintendent of Education in that State That officer dwells on the need of spirituality to a self-respective nation, and urges union with the Central Hindu College at Benares

III

Memorandum by the Hon ble Mr Justice Ranade, summing up the preceding Abstract

The accompanying precis gives the summary of the opinions of 76 authorities consulted about the draft scheme of studies and the draft bill of the proposed Imperial University Of this number 19 belong to the Bombay Presidency and 7 to the Native States of Baroda Bhawnagar Gondal and Morvi (in Kathiawar) one from Bombay and there is also the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction Berars included in this number

Thirteen are European Officers of the Department Principals of Colleges and Inspectors of schools with the Director of Public Instruction Mr Giles at their head the remaining 13 are natives two Principals of Colleges 2 Directors of Public Instruction 1 Inspector 3 Members of the Judical Service and the rest are officers in Native States

There are 8 opinions of the Punjab authorities consulted 1 Director 2 Inspectors, 2 Principal and 3 Head Masters 6 Officers from the Central Provinces have favoured the Committee with their opinions five of them being Englishmen 3 Inspectors 2 Principals 1 Inspector General and 1 Native Principal From Central India 6 Officers have sent their opinions including the Residents, 3 Principals and 1 Inspector General of education The Resident at Cashmere and at Jeypore and the Dewan of Cochin and Her Highness the Maharani Regent at Mysore and the Senior Member of Council and the D P I and a nobleman of Jeypore have also favoured the Committee with their views

From the North West Provinces and Oudh the Committee has received opinions from Mr Theodore Beck and the Director of Public Instruction of N W P and Oudh From Bengal 10 opinions have been received 2 of them being those of Justice Bonnerji and Dr Ray and 4 Principals and 1 Professor In all thus it would be seen that excepting the Madras Presidency* all the Provinces in India have responded to the call made upon them—Bombay Berar Central Provinces N W P and Oudh Bengal Punjab Baroda Kathiawar Jeypore Cashmere Central India Rajputana Cochin and Mysore

2 These opinions may be arranged under eleven different heads (A) Designation (B) Location (C) Criticism on the scheme of studies (D) Will students come? (E) Will they find employment? (F) Constitution (G) Additional subjects suggested (H) Miscellaneous (J) Advantages and disadvantages (K) General advice and (L) Support expected

3 With regard to designation there is almost an unanimous opinion that if the scheme is to be a post graduate teaching University and a Research Institute there is no objection to the name Imperial University being given to it as being the most intelligible and attractive Without the power of granting degrees the scheme will not flourish Only three or four officers seem to object to the idea of an Imperial University but their objections are met by the replies given by Principal Hathornthwaite (Bombay) and Mr Bell (Punjab) Mr Sharp (Nagpur) and Mr Dalal D P I of Baroda Mr E Giles of (Bombay) thinks the discussion of the question is premature

Dr Ray and one or two others in Bengal and a similar number in N W P and Punjab seem to think that instead of starting a separate institution combining the function of a teaching University and a Research Institute the money should be utilized by helping existing Institutions with additional chairs and founding scholarship to be held in India and England by selected students This objection will be considered later on For the present it may be noted that the name seems not to meet with any opposition and the Punjab University has passed a most sympathetic resolution in support of the new scheme †

4 With regard to the location 41 replies referred to this point Mr Giles and a few others think the discussion of this question to be premature Nearly half the opinions are in favour of Bombay Calcutta comes next Poona Nasik Jubbulpore and Nagpur find smaller number of supporters while Nainital Coonoor Panchgani London Allahabad Lucknow Delhi Bangalore and Roorkee have been suggested by one or more gentlemen Climate easy communication nearness to great industrial centres and cheapness of land and living suitability for Bacteriological work—these are the considerations which have been suggested as the points to be chiefly attended to Taking Bombay Poona and Nasik together the majority of those who have given their opinion favours the Bombay Presidency as combining these

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* The Director of Madras has been good enough to intimate that the opinions of expert of his Personnel but omitted to report D D acknowledging the Article on the Journal Research Institute wrote that in his view the establishment of such a Institute would be of enormous benefit to India

† *See* Opinion (27)

advantages in largest measure The most satisfactory feature is that many men not connected with the Bombay Presidency favour some place near Bombay more than in any other part in India

5 As regards the third head about 52 gentlemen among those consulted have given their opinions and these will be found summarised in the precis So far as these criticisms relate to details they will be found useful by the Committee when they set to work in a practical manner It is natural to expect a variety of opinions as to which class of studies should be taken up first and which should be postponed There are many who think that the third or philosophical department should be the last to receive attention, as it is already provided for in the existing Universities The general inclination seems to be in favour of confining attention for the present to the first class of studies—technical and scientific Next, the Medical branch should be taken up It is not necessary here to notice the details of chairs, salaries, and additional subjects The criticism of some of the authorities from Bengal and North India, and two or three gentlemen from Bombay also go to the root of the matter, and they think that the scheme is defective because it seeks to combine the functions of a teaching University, a Research Institute and a technological school These critics think that there should be no such combination, and that the scheme should be exclusively devoted to research work or to supplying laboratories or libraries as many of them would promote the main object of the scheme by strengthening the existing colleges and institutions with new chairs and by attaching select students to learn under specialists brought out to India, and then sending them to Europe to complete their training This alternative scheme as observed above goes to the root of the matter It would obviously defeat one of the chief objects of the founder who has very strong ideas about the necessity of a teaching University which while it will not interfere with existing Universities, will take up their best graduates at the stage where they are left to themselves and give them a final course of finished teaching under the best masters The founder attaches as much if not more, importance to this work as to research work pure and simple The general inclination of a very large majority of the authorities consulted is in favour of this combination, and as our colleges can not be as in England located together within the same town, the only practicable and efficient way of securing a teaching University in India is to bring the best men from all places to one Central University and try to utilize our resources to the best advantage Under these circumstances, it appears that the minority, who advocate a Research Institute pure and simple, or the devotion of the funds to the provision of laboratories and libraries only have failed to realize the full scope of the scheme At the same time their criticism is of value as showing how at the commencement we might start by bringing out a few specialists and attach to them select students and gradually expand our organization as more funds become available

6 The fifth head relates to the query whether qualified students in proper numbers will join Of the gentlemen consulted 47 have given their opinions on this point, and the proportion of those who think that there will be no difficulty to those who apprehend that many will not join is as to 2 to 1 and even this minority admits that if some scholarships are provided there will be no difficulty Of course in the case of poor students the provison of scholarship will be necessary, but the experiments made in Bombay by Dr Bahadurji and others in the way of post graduate instruction warrants the hope that there will be no lack of students who will join the new classes from a desire to learn The minority of the opinions noted above is made up chiefly of officers in the more backward Provinces and Native States Their hesitation can thus be easily explained The numbers can not be in the nature of things very large but when the University is to be opened to select men from all Provinces there should be no difficulty on this head

7 The next point relates to the probability of finding employment for graduates trained in the University 37 Officers have given their opinions on this point, of whom 27 apprehend no difficulty and 7 think there will be difficulties Of course the Government, Native States Municipalities, &c will have to show a sympathetic attitude but there is no reason why they should not do so With a development of our industries, these trained men must be in general request, and if Government and Native States can get good men on the spot, soone or later these men will naturally have the preference

8 In regard to the constitution, there is a general agreement that it is, so far as it goes a good tentative scheme which might be improved with further experience Minor suggestions are made which will be found useful by the Committee *

9 The seventh head related to the additional subjects suggested the suggestions are very valuable, but those who make them must be themselves aware that the number of chairs is limited by the funds available, and if the Committee has limited the chairs to a few subjects, it should not be supposed that they have over looked the claims of other subjects They have chosen representative subjects which have the largest relations to the development of our country's resources and the scientific training of our best men Two of the opinions from Bengal are very suggestive in this respect

* *See* under Suggestions (page 29)

10 The eighth head relates to miscellaneous suggestions which call for no special remark

11 The ninth head sets forth what in the opinion of the authorities consulted are the advantages and disadvantages expected from the new University Out of 34 officers who have noticed this point a bare majority of 18 welcome the University as opening a new era in our educational advance against them must be set 16 others who think that it will do some injury to the existing Universities by dwarfing their growth and they object also because it will substitute a less efficient agency for the more liberal influences of residence in European Universities for the purposes of post graduate instruction With regard to the latter objection it seems to be forgotten that the scheme proposes to send select men to Europe and America to complete their studies It is evident that if men are sent out after careful selection and training they will turn their stay in England to better account and at less cost With regard to the first objection the apprehension seems groundless as the scheme of the new University takes the students up at the stage where the existing Universities leave them to themselves The misgivings felt by some appear to be due to want of full acquaintance with the history of the subject and the advance which the country has already made

12 The tenth head brings together the directions in the way of advice given by those who wish well to the scheme The advice is of caution and slow progress before embarking on a large expenditure The necessity of slow progress is enforced by the novelty of the experiment and the limits of our resources This advice will be welcomed by the Committee The conflict between the advocates of research pure and simple and of a post-graduate teaching University joined with research is reproduced here and needs no further remark

13 The last head brings together the views of the gentlemen consulted as to the likelihood of securing support to the scheme Out of 29 gentlemen who have given their opinions 20 think that Native States and the wealthier classes will come forward to support the scheme by endowing scholarships fellowships or chairs The minority of 9 think that the chances of such support are small This minority however includes the residents of Cashmere Indore and the Chief Minister of Jeypore and the Educational Minister of Gwalior On the other hand Her Highness the Maharani Regent of Mysore has expressed her cordial approval and the Dewan s views are too well known to need repetition here Mr Tait Principal Baroda College holds out a hope of munificent support from His Highness the Maharaja and the Dewan of Gondal and the Revenue Minister of Bhavnagar think Native States will come to the help of the institution The late D P I of Berar expresses himself strongly in favour of Provincial help to the new University A nobleman of Jeypore thinks Native States will contribute a Government shows its sympathy and leads feeling its moral and financial support The Principal St John s College thinks if the Lt Governor lends support Native States will give help These opinions reflect public feeling correctly on this point The success of the scheme depends upon the attitude of the Government of India and of the local Governments towards it If these Governments show full sympathy the rulers of Native States will not be backward as has been exemplified on many previous occasions notably in connection with Lady Dufferin s scheme Without such support no start can be made

IV

ANALYTICAL INDEX TO OPINIONS

A Designation

[Note by Mr Ranade Most of the authorities consulted have not given their opinions on this point but the perusal of their opinions does not suggest that the designation of 'Imperial University would be objected by more than two or three gentlemen.]

1 2, 17, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 40, 46, 56, 68, 73, 74

B Location

1, 3, 4 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 16 17 18, 19, 20, 21 22 24, 25, 26 28, 29 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40 42, 43, 53, 54 55, 68 69, 70, 73 74

C Scheme of Studies

1, 2, 3 4, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 28 29, 31 32, 34, 36, 37, 38 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 49, 54, 55, 56, 58, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70 72, 73, 74

D Probable number of Students

2, 3, 4, 8 9 10, 12, 14, 16 17, 18, 19, 22, 24 25 26 28, 29, 31 32, 34, 35, 36, 37 38 39, 40 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 46, 50, 54, 56, 57, 59, 63, 67, 68, 69, 70, 73, 74

E Careers for Graduates

2, 4 6, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16 17, 18 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29 31, 33, 34, 36, 37 38, 40, 42, 43, 53 55 61, 62, 68, 69, 70 73

F Constitution

2, 3, 9, 10, 12, 15 19, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 31, 33, 36, 37, 38, 69

G Omissions in the Scheme of Studies

3, 6, 8, 13, 15, 16, 20, 23 25, 31, 33, 55, 60 62 70

H Miscellaneous Suggestions

2, 8, 9, 17, 18, 20, 24

J Probable Results of the new Institution

1 7, 8 9, 11, 13, 15 16, 17, 27, 28 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37 41 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53 54, 55, 56, 61, 62 66, 68

K General Advice

1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 15, 16, 17, 31 44, 46, 47, 54, 68, 69 71, 72, 73 74

L Probable Financial Support

2, 6, 9 10, 12, 15, 16, 19 20 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31 32 33, 35, 45 48 49 52 54, 67, 69, 70, 73

[The numerals in this Index refer to the paragraphs in the Abstract, indicated by those numbers]

V

SUGGESTIONS

[*The following Synopsis brings together suggestions on various points gleaned from the Reports*]

(a) Constitution

The Senate is considered entirely a superfluous body (15) its functions of financial supervision would be better discharged by a Board of carefully chosen Trustees If it is to be retained its functions should be rigidly non-academical Too many representatives are allowed to the founder and too few for the Professors (15) On the other hand it is held (37) that the Constitution is too professorial and that practical men should be introduced both on the Senate and on the Professorial Council

The numbers of the Senate are said to be inconveniently large for practical work (2 9) and reduction is suggested (9) by giving less representation to Indian Universities and benefactors

It is also thought that it would be difficult to bring together a large body of men even for one annual meeting from different parts of India (12 37) and it is suggested that a local executive body should be formed to supervise administration (12) and that there should be a Principal of the University (24)

Provision should be made for voting by proxy at Senate meetings (3)

There should be some direct representation given to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge (9)

Assistant Professors should sit in the Professors Council and the Senate should have no representation on the Council (15) The question of the dismissal of Professors should be referred to the Appointing Committee in London (15)

The functions assigned to the Council of Graduates are indefined to be both vague and trivial (15 28 37) and it is suggested that a Board of Studies should be created on which Graduates might have seats (15) or that the Graduates might receive representation on the Senate (98) But on the other hand (25) the Council of Graduates is welcomed as the proper medium of communication between Professors and students

Article 8 of the Indenture would invest the Scheme with an undesirably sectarian character (2)

(b) Scheme of studies

Attention has been called to the omission of many subjects *e g* Botany (6 31 55 60) Biology (2 55 60) Astronomy (60) Forestry (6) Scientific Agriculture (13 16) Mechanical Engineering (16 33) Geology Mineralogy Mining and Metallurgy (16 23 25 31 60 69 70) Comparative Materia Medica Theories of Diseases and their cures systems of Medical Practice (20) Pharmacology (8 60) Fisheries (60) Agricultural Zoology (60) English Literature (8) Logic and Metaphysics (8 15) Ethnography and Anthropology (31 55 60) Commercial Economics (13) History and Economics (55) Mr Covent (15) wishes that a Chair of Indian Languages should be added as soon as possible while Professor Fraser (3) points out that a Professor of educational methods would make himself useful by visiting different centres and delivering lectures but he would not separate Ethics and Psychology from the Chair of Educational Methods It has also been pointed out that Comparative Philology as understood in Europe would be repugnant to Indian students (3) There should be provision (17) for finishing courses in Law and Engineering nor should the more intelligent graduates in History Law or Philosophy be shut out from the benefits of the Institution (17)

(c) Degree

It is recommended that the new University should confer the D Sc degree in all departments (2) and should institute a Licentiate of Teachers as in Madras (8) On the other hand it is recommended (3) that as a purely Research Institute the new University should not depend on the adventitious help of Scholarships Fellowships and Degrees (Also 73 and 74) and it is even objected (68) that all theoretical teaching ought to be imparted in the existing Universities before the degree is conferred

(d) Qualifications for admission

Separate tests are not necessary it is argued (17) for admission to the different departments of studies There should be only one test *viz* of graduation in any one Faculty and then the choice should be left to the students and teachers to determine what studies should be pursued Non graduates should also under restrictions be admitted (20) It should be possible (6 70 73) for men who already held degrees but had no sufficiently equipped laboratory at their disposal to profit by the Institution in the Long Vacations For the regular students the highest degrees of existing Universities such as the B Sc and the M A alone should be the admission qualification (15 56 73) Not one of the B Sc graduates of the Allahabad University would be fit to join an Institution of advanced work at the time of graduating (73) But it is recommended (4) that it would be expedient to create a Department in the Institute where those who are to go on with research might receive a preliminary training while others who will go on into life may receive a post grate education

(e) Miscellaneous

As competition is healthy, the Dholpur Scheme should not be amalgamated w new In titution (18) and provision should be made for rewarding Professors who tinguished research work (18) Travelling scholarships should be instituted (31) in sul which cannot be studied in Laboratories Hostels should be erected for the residen students (20) Spirituality is a factor not to be neglected and perhaps its presence woul best ensured by amalgamation with the central Hindu College, Benares (76) The salari the Professors are put down too low (8, 15, 18, 32), paticularly of the Assistant Profes (15) The estimates for the Laboratories are too low (45, 73) As the efficiency of University will depend on the quality of the Professors it would be expedient to make t posts attractive to the Profe sors by selecting a good climate for the habitation of University, and by granting them long vocations (73) as in Europe The efficiency the University will depend even more on the students (56), the best students ought to captured by an offer of Fellowships tenable for five years under suitable conditions (ee 56)

(f) Alternatives to the Scheme

A considerable body of opinion in hand has expressed doubt whether the money to dispo ed of by the Committee would not be laid out more advantageously if we travell outside the ideas favoured by the Provisional Scheme The alternative ideas are collecte here for convenience —

It is said (11) that the time has not yet come for post graduate instruction and tha commencement should be made by developing industrial education at the *base* and not at th *top*, for which we can well wait for 50 years more This view, however, is combated by Mr Theodore Beck (55) who ays "There is a current notion in India that an industrial education consi ts of a superficial instruction in Chemi try and Physics, and that students who have acquired this may be expected to acquire great fortunes as the pioneers of manu facture and commerce I do not know who originated this idea, nor on what facts this rests But when one remembers the contemptuous ignorance of cience that characterises the pro perous commercial clas es in England, and the indigence of men of science, as well as the wide divergence in ideals, methods and training of these two classes it seems legitimate to a k for a proof of the theory And Profe sor Ward (74) also thinks that Mr Tata is wise to recognise that "education spreads from above downwards Nevertheless the suggestion is persi tent for the establishment of Schools of Art and Technical Schools all over the count y (16, 64) it has been urged that the pre sing need of India is to practically utili e scientific discoveries already made (51 52, 53), and sometimes the idea is put forward that students should be sent to Europe and America to learn, on payment of premium pecial industrial pro ces es (16, 51, 62) And Captain Colvin (47) thinks that the very classes whom Mr Tata wishes to benefit would be better served if *practical education* were combined with the usual instruction of the classes preparing for degrees Other suggestion , however, distinctly recognise the need of post graduate education for Indian student , but some of them a ume that it is already available and being availed of in the European Universities and that all that i nece sary, at lea t for the present, is to give encouragement by the foundation of hostels (32), and perhaps stipends also (16, 32, 35, 40, 45 53, 66) It would be a great pity, it i sa d, if the broadening influences of residence in Europe came to be neglected (32, 37) Statements, however, appear which show the need of caution Professor Ward (73) calls attention to the State Scholarships and Gilchrist Scholar hips which are often rejected by able native , who from family and other reasons cannot leave India Mr Tata has just had a similar experience per onally Again, twice we are reminded (65 66) that if such Scholar hips are awarded in ome way care should be taken that they are not made a convenience of by men who wish to compete for the I C S or qualify for the bar And we are warned (34, 54) that the present backwardness in India in original production is due chiefly to the ab ence of local facilities of Libraries and Laboratories and this defect of existing facilitie and the need of providing them at lea t centrally somewhere in India is incidentally pre sed upon us in the suggestions that work in the Institute should be open to others besides regular students, even men who hold posts but have no Laboratories or appliances at their di posal (63, 70 73) * Indeed, it is urged *(63)* that Government would do well to send to the new Institute, on full pay as in Germany, men who are already doing teaching work, but can produce no new knowledge for want of appliances where they are stationed Dr Ray, however, is convinced that the want is not of appliances and Laboratories, and directing Professor , but of a commercial demand for scientific qualifications, and in the absence of such demand of Research Fellowships in connection with a whole number of efficient institutions whose succe sful work he fully describes *(62)* A different view comes into evidence with the proposition *(65 66, 71)* (c f 13) that "greater help would be accorded to education in its most advanced stages if additional Professorships were founded in connexion with existing Colleges all of which are insufficiently equipped in this particular But Mr Ward (73) thinks that the teaching power

* Nor should we omit to notice that according to Dr Brown [28] and to Mr Theodore Beck [55] the leading function of our Institute will be to help to solve distinctively Indian problems now awaiting investigation—the Scientific and Medical problems [28] as well as those arising from the more perishable material of Indian Anthropology or Indian Economics [55] This function obviously, would have to wait if the Tata Endowment were converted into a fund for Scholarships tenable in Europe

is fairly efficient, and is increasing, and that it would be best to leave the existing Universities to work out their own salvation and establish a post graduate institution of pure research without the power of granting degrees The idea of a Research Institute pure and simple has been presented by the Hon ble Mr Justice Gurudas Banerji (56) Mr Theodore Beck (55) Dr Jackson (9) by Principal Brown M D (28) by Col Chibbom (68) and by (63) and (58) There is however some considerable variance among these gentlemen as to details Mr Ward strongly opposes the conjunction of the Medical Branch with physics and Chemistry as there is little or no connexion between Physical and Physiological Laboratories and there are already some good schools in the country to which Physiological and Pathological Laboratories are attached Mr Ward would also wait for the Technical to gradually evolve itself out of the Pure Sciences (73 74) The Professors of the College of Science Poona would also begin with the Scientific Branch but they would emphasise the Technological side to which other subjects should lead up they would postpone the Medical for the present because Medical Research is already fostered and has made a beginning and because both electricity and chemistry are very intimately connected with Medical Science and their study in general is a direct aid to progress in that branch The Principal of Roorkee (65) in view of the present condition of India would begin with Medical Research qualified officers for investigations in this department are ready to hand and all that appears necessary is to *combine existing centres in one suitable locality* And in discussing what that locality should be Col Chibbon expressly maintains the advantages of the neighbourhood of the Thomason College No 63 strongly urges that the best application of the funds at the disposal of the Committee would be to the creation of an Institute for original research sketches a detailed scheme very much like Mr Ward's but is of the opinion that if Government could be prevailed on to associate therewith the proposed Institution for Bacteriological Research which has been so long under its consideration there is every reason to hope that the work carried out in an Institute of this kind would lead to results which would confer credit on India and its inhabitants †

Father Kemp after an able criticism of the Committee's Scheme (7) concludes that Agricultural and Technological Chemistry are subjects which under competent Professors may be expected to prove of the greatest material advantage to India But for efficiently conducting an advanced course in these subjects a yearly expenditure on the staff alone amounting to 2 lacs of rupees would be barely sufficient and as the call for high class education in Agriculture is not pressing since there are the Government Agricultural Colleges Chemical Technology ought to have the first claim on the funds of the new University because at present there exists no opportunity of studying the subject in India Another plan also aiming at technological research which is declared to be impossible in a central Institution combines local activity with central supervision (64) It advocates the creation of a central body like the Science and Art Department of London now under revision or in process of disestablishment This body would control a system of museums promote among them exchanges of industrial product work in conjunction with local Universities and Laboratories and promote the highest scientific training by a system of Peripatetic Teachers who would like the University Extension Lecturers visit the localities where they were most needed A different proposal (58) looks to Java for a model to begin with A number of experts with European or American experience might carry on the work of Research and original work in various departments and be *assisted* in their labours by *Pupil Assistants* who if the necessity arose might later on become a nucleus of students and gradually raise the Institution to become a Teaching University Mr Theodore Beck takes a line of his own and boldly asserts that if Research be the aim then the Philosophical Division is the one most fit to be cultivated in India where special opportunities exist in these subjects (55) (cf 60) the duty of attending to perishable knowledge is upheld and the advantage to Indian education from the preparation of text books on Indian History and Indian Economics such as would result from the researches on those subjects in a well equipped University is pointed out Similar views have been verbally communicated to the Honorary Secretary by Principal Thibaut (Allahabad) and Principal Stein (Lahore) But Principal White again (72) insists on the expensiveness of Scientific Research from which he infers the expediency of limiting Research to natural science in all departments particularly as a good Library is all that would be needed for research in such subjects like History Mr Covernton inclines to the opinion (15) that a Teaching University really deserving of the name (cf 73) whether modelled on the English or the German system would be of more general advantage to the Natives of India than an Institute for the manufacture of second rate specialists In Bombay and similar Indian Universities the work required for the B A is of an absurdly low standard and even in the M A the quality of the performance leaves much to be desired On the other hand the existence of

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† C p M Sb p stat n t (37) th t if th l j t g l / th y uld b
b tt p t l h d m ly m f w p t f r l l to b h ld by of th l l st
p m d g Fl t p t lly u t l d p t t w l l m t b th M d l f t r i
p l t l w ys fi l r l l y t w l n l r p t th t bl l d f y p t ul g o p t
l t d t pro t n of o l s r h s by no m inco r te t with th m nt n nc f
l te pr t e

a genuine University would react on the local bodies and tend to improve them so that in time an adequate number of well grounded students might be forthcoming This improvement would probably manifest itself soonest in the non scientific subjects which, as a whole are more suited to the peculiar bent of the Indian intellect A similar opinion has been sent by Principal Davies (8) who would subordinate research to the functions of a Teaching University, and thinks that the Philosophical Department offers a good field for the new University to make itself useful in promoting a scientific secondary education in the country

(g) Festina Lente (1 9 33 43 46 69 74)

Other advice claims attention The caution of the Committee is commended, and its action in putting forward the Scheme of Studie and the Constitution is tentative has been appreciated The warning is given (9) that "Mr Tata s liberality enables an interesting experiment to be tried which is sure to do much good ultimately, but will perhaps yield results at the start which may appear out of proportion to the expenditure, and is sure to involve some waste of energy and money, while the institution is feeling its way Apprehensions have been expressed (7 9, 16 56, 61) lest an Imperial University should somehow iff ct the working of the existing Universities to their prejudice "Little enough money, says Dr Jackson (9), 'is devoted to the teaching of Science at present, and it might afterwards be considered that enough had been done by the establishment of a bounty fed 'show' institution at the head of affairs while all the institutions which should be its feeders, and which really bear the burden and heat of the day remained in a neglected condition Dr Jackson has no doubt that a staff so strong and well paid would be able to do a great deal towards revolutionising the study of Science in India The Hon ble Mr Giles also (1) insists that development is to be gradual and proportionate to the increase of resources If so, he believes that a beginning would be most usefully made by bringing out one or two experts on Chemistry and Technology to enquire into the resources of the country, visit various centres of ndustrial activity, and formulate an opinion as to the eventual location of the Institute, and the immediate expenditure necessary on buildings and their acce sories Principal Hathornthwaite thinks that the scheme has been sufficiently sketched by the Provisional Committee to warrant an appeal for financial support being made to Native Princes, Local Governments and the general public (2) That the response in the shape of scholarships to be established by Princes Local Government, wealthy gentlemen, Municipalitie, and Colleges will be large, seems certain from the frequent references to the subject, but the as urance of a more general help will depend on the attitude of Government (20 21 25, 31, 33, 34, 38, 54 69) "Without Government benevolence, private munificence is sure to be barren (20)

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XXIV

File No 7677

Serial No 16

THE RESIDENT MYSORE

BANGALORE

4th May 1897

Dear Sir

The Resident desires me to invite your attention to his D/O letter of the 30th January last and Captain Erskine's letter of the 1st March regarding Mr Tata's scheme and to ask for the favour of a reply at your very early convenience

Yours truly

Sir K Sheshadri Iyer K C S I,

Dewan of Mysore

47 (19)

Dr. Coty

74-76

22d May/99

My dear Mr Cook

Will you very kindly read these papers in re Mr Tata's scheme Paper A starts the points on which opinions are asked and paper B gives an abstract some opinions already received I have to give my opinion and the Resident is pressing me for it Can you help me with a brief memo of your own opinion upon the various questions involved or upon the principal of them If you will give me such a memo I would send it on as your opinion with my remarks, if any, or possibly I may not have to make any remarks if my own & your opinion agree which I think they do I send you for reference copy of what Mr Madhava Rao and yourself wrote before if that will help you in any way now I also send an extract of what I before wrote

Yours

S. Sreshadri Iyer

CENTRAL COLLEGE BANGALORE

Sutton Hotel
Kilburn
20 May 1899

My dear Sir Seshadri Iyer

The abstract of opinions on the Tata Scheme, which you kindly sent me a few days ago, I have read over once but they are a formidable congeries of conflicting ideas, whose effect on one's mind is to bewilder rather than to assist. As the views of each vary with the class of university education he has himself received, the

Section
File No
Serial No

Section
File 74-24
Serial No 19

Ottacamund
30th May.

My dear Col Robertson,

I am at least able to
you a brief memo regarding the p
-posed Research Institute for Inv
together with the original papers
sent me. It gives my own opi

I am very sorry for
delay which has taken place. T
fact was that I wished to know
before I wrote to you what the C
mittee appointed to submit reco
mendations regarding Damodar Da
Charities were going to say.

I send for further infor
mation the report of this Commi

~~XXII~~ 4/5 Encl to no (21)

A Research Institute for India

An Institute of the kind proposed is a most desirable and necessary addition to the present Educational System of this Country. Its main features as outlined in the provisional scheme which has been circulated bespeak my cordial concurrence

2 The Institute I think should be designated a 'University', it should be constituted under Legislative sanction, it should give instruction in selected subjects to the highest attainable standards, besides affording its students special facilities for original research, the direct instruction given in

it should be supplemented in special cases, by a course of in-
-struction in Europe and America, in short its special aim should be to train highly qualified ex-
-perts in the selected subjects and it should grant Diplomas to those whom it trains.

3 The new University should select its pupils from among the most promising gra-
-duates of existing Universities and its curricula should begin where those of the latter now end. There should be a liber-
-al system of Scholarships and Fellowships to attract the best intellects of the Country.

4. The best teaching staff which can be got in Europe or America should be employ-
ed.

5 The University should in due course of time and as sufficient funds become available, undertake instruction in all Departments of Knowledge. But in the beginning it would be unsafe to take up too many subjects, and I would certainly omit for the present Branch III of the provisional scheme as it is already fairly provided for by the existing Universities. At any rate this Branch is not so important as the other two. As between Branches I and II I would give priority to Branch I "Scientific and Technical Department. All Educationists whom I have consulted are strongly of the opinion that higher instruction than is provided by the present Indian University system, is most required in Scientific and technical subjects

In proof of this statement I may quote ~~hereunder~~ the recommendations of a Committee recently appointed by the Durbar to consider and report on the most appropriate and useful public charity which can be established and maintained from a Fund at the disposal of this State Their principal recommendations are.-

V That as the establishment of a local Technical College or Polytechnic Institute is beyond the limit of this Fund alone—the income of which may be taken at about Rs 1,500 per month—the Committee consider that it should be applied to the provision in the first instance of Post graduate Scholarships and Fellowships to enable selected Graduates of Science in Arts or of Medicine, or of Engineering who are natives of Mysore or members of the community to which Damodar Dass belonged, to prosecute Post graduate Study or Research of an Advanced Scientific or Technical character, in any University or other Institution in India or outside of it, approved by the Mysore Government and in the second place to provide, as far as funds may allow, for the payment or endowment of one or more Professorships or Lectureships in Scientific and Technical subjects in any University or other Institution in India that may be approved by the Mysore Government

[This was carried unanimously]

VI That the Committee recommend that the Post graduate Scholarships and Fellowships should be bestowed for the Advanced Scientific study of, or Research in, any of the following subjects —

(i) Chemistry

(ii) Physics

(iii) Applications of Chemistry or Physics to Agriculture, and to the various Arts and Industries likely to be of greatest benefit to the Mysore Country—such as Dyeing, the Extraction, Purification and Testing of Sandal and other indigenous Oils, Soap and Candle making, Glass making, Paper making, Lucifer Match making, Photo-mechanical printing Sugar refining, Tanning, Textile industries

(iv) Medical Research, especially in Hygiene and Bacteriology

(v) Mechanical Engineering

(vi) Mining and Metallurgy including Electro metallurgy and specially the Aluminium industry

[This was carried unanimously]

57

6 The above recommendations, which are still under the Durbars consideration show the great importance attached in Mysore to Scientific and Technical subjects.

Sd/ K S
30 5 99

Serial No. 28

Central Coll ge.
Bangalore

Received
3/6

3 June 1899

My dear Sir Seshadri Iyer

The expression of opinion which I hinted to you I managed to finish a day or two before you left - only and I thought it would be better to wait till I came down and get my College units to exercise his skill in type-writing upon it and let you have it in more legible and presentable form. I expect he will be able to finish it tomorrow, so that you can have time to see if you approve of it or not - before Col Robertson returns next week

THE RAISAR-I-HIND UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE

The publication of Mr Tata's munificent offer has, I believe, been the occasion that the existing Universities in India are mainly lacking in philosophical, rational and practical in the courses of study they prescribe while the edifice of Science which a fraction of the sums they are asking for their Degree is too theoretical to stimulate the pursuit of post-graduate research or application. That the character of the courses of Education prescribed by the Universities of India should be what it is, need not be matter of surprise. For the Universities have been modelled and mostly controlled by Civil Servants, Chaplains, Missionaries, Lawyers, and Educationists having little knowledge of, and still less sympathy with the newer Education, let alone, they are themselves the products of Universities which, hampered by the prejudice of centuries and the vested interests of thousands, have been lamentably slow to recognise and provide adequately for the newer knowledge of the Sciences.

This being so, it would in my opinion be a mistake and probably an irretrievable step to associate philosophy, history, and pedagogy with the scientific scheme of this University as proposed. These are sufficiently provided for already in the existing Universities and Teachers' Colleges and the large numbers of students that take up philosophy or History for the Degree prove that these subjects sufficiently encouraged already, on the one hand doubtless by the wide-spread belief that they are of most value for a Law Course which is at present the goal of the great majority and on the other hand by the higher percentages of passes in those subjects which is the chief consideration with the average student. The professoriate of the Philosophical, Historical, and Pedagogic Departments would have no standing in comparison with the professoriate of Scientific Departments, and the resulting place of cleavage in the government of the University would of necessity prove a source of weakness and evil later in the future.

It follows from my view, that this University should have all its resources concentrated on the thorough equipment for the direction of post-graduate practical science studies and for the production of research by trained science students. This is what is wanted, and [illegible] -te chair of which the graduate will have had [illegible]

[illegible]ch in [illegible]

In [illegible] a University of Science must make a [illegible] provi[illegible] the two fundamental material sciences, that is Physics and Chemistry and it is my belief that the provisional scheme entirely underestimates the cost of this, not only in the matter of the initial cost, especially of the chemical laboratories, which are necessarily much more expensive than chemical ones—but also in the matter of the annual expenditure on the professoriate requisite in connexion with these. Physics is no longer a single science in the sense that it was a few years ago it is rather a circle of sciences, to be a Specialist in any one of which demands the devotion of a life-time. This University of Science will be differentiated from the existing ones with their affiliated Colleges by its professoriate being specialist. Thus, instead of having as the provisional scheme lays down, only one professor of Physics including mathematical Physics and Electrical Engineering, it would be necessary to have no less than five

(1) A Professor of higher and applied Mathematics and Astronomy

(2) A Professor of General Physics and Meteorology, whose speciality might be called scientific handing

(3) A Professor of Physics whose speciality would be Heat, and its applications to Engineering

(4) A Professor of Physics whose speciality would be Acoustics and Light

(5) A Professor of Physics whose speciality would be Electricity and Electrical Engineering

Each of these professors would require at least one assistant capable of taking his place in his unavoidable absence, and of superintending the Laboratory work of students, and one mechanical assistant and for some years to come both of these assistants would have to be Europeans, though after a time capable natives of India would be available

Each of these professors would require an independent well equipped laboratory, furnished with all the appliances requisite for a number of students working separately, and so planned as to be easily capable of expansion to provide for increased numbers of students. I believe the cost of such laboratories would prove very still more than

[redacted] has been much more [redacted] dealt with in the Provi-
[redacted] scheme and is probably not [redacted] out For this subject there
ought to be in my opinion, the following five professors at least

(1) A Professor of Inorganic Chemistry capable of directing practical work in it to the highest standard

(2) A Professor of Organic Chemistry

(3) A Professor of Agricultural Chemistry

(4) Two Professors (at least) for Technological Chemistry as applied to Arts and Industries- one of whom should be professor of Mining and Metallurgy

Each of these would require at least one assistant and the duties of all of these would be mainly the practical direction of laboratory or experimental work and not mere class-room lecturing, which should be reduced to a minimum

Botany has apparently not been provided for at all This is in my opinion a most serious omission in a land like India, which furnishes such a magnificent field for a study, the practical outcome of which would be of the highest value in connection with Agriculture, Forestry, the great Tea, Coffee, Indigo, Jute, Rhea, Rubber, and other Industries It is much too important to be included as a mere branch of the work of the professor of Agricultural Chemistry and I have little doubt it would be one of the most popular subjects in the University, when taught as it would be practically This would require at least one professor and assistant with a well-stocked Museum well-equipped laboratory and Botanical Gardens

Geology and Mineralogy demand at least one professor with two well-qualified assistants, a well-appointed museum and practical laboratory The exploration of the geological features of India is merely in its infancy, and its importance for the development of the country's resources needs no emphasis

Zoology or Natural History ought certainly to be provided for by one professor and assistant with a good museum and other appointments Though the practical bearings of this study are not so immediately visible as in the case of the other sciences, there is not the least doubt that such will in due time appear There is yet much to be discovered in connexion with the habits & habitats of the pearl-oyster for example, the study of the mosquito as the breeder of ma-
[redacted] claims the attention of the scientific world the

6. Indian sea-fish is a field with the promise of ~~future~~ indus-al reward the fauna of India will form an exhaustless source of pleasurable study- which has not as yet been touched by our University graduates

Bacteriology & Hygiene, though strictly belonging to a medical course and to some extent provided for in the several Medical Colleges of the country, are of such transcendent general importance to the welfare of India, that provision for a practical training and practical research in these should be placed within the reach of others than medical men who desire to have such training Hence such a science University should have at least one professor of Bacteriology and one of Hygiene, with ~~the~~ two assistants and suitable equipped laboratories where at least a dozen might simultaneously be undergoing a practical training, and where original research might be undertaken

If the Pasteur Institute for India were associated, as it might well be, with this section of the Science University, it would of course be provided with its own direction and assistants, its own laboratories and wards fulfilling the function of training medical graduates in the special methods of Pasteurology as well as of treating patients from all quarters of India

A Science University on the lines I have sketched would possess completeness and unity, and would require all the funds to Mr Tata's munificent offer, as well as all that is likely to be obtained even if Mr Tata's hopes as to the liberal assistance of Indian princes are amply fulfilled Provision will have to be made for the pension, superannuation and Leave rules of the professoriate and other members of the staff The professors of such an institution ought to have one year's leave out of India at the end of every five, in order that they may keep au courant with the rapid march of science in Europe & America

The Degree of the University should be the D Sc, in any one of several alternative courses and it might fairly aim at being recognised by all the Universities of India as the regular channel for their students passing to this distinction fulfilling such a function and saving the several Universities from the loss which they would have to bear by instituting their own Examinations for such Degrees

t might f irly e pect a subsidy f om e ch o the other Indi n Universities, or from the Imperi l Government or their account (The Madr s University h s during the last three years had an average a los of Rs 6230/- by its I A Examinations, of Rs 4490/- b its edic l ones, and of Rs 940/- by its Engineering ones, without reckoning the outlay for printing, stationery, which must be considerable While the University would work up for the bestowal of its regular D Sc Degree f ter a course of ot les than t o years, it appears to me that its usefulness would be vastly increased if its doors ere open also to all sufficie tl educated persons who might desire to acquire a pr ctical training in any one of its science br ches without aiming at the Degree For example a medical ma might desire to attend a short practic l course of only t o or three months in Electrical work, a teacher might wish to take a earl course in the same subject, while an Electrical Engineer would require a two years' course at least, a d a private devotee to Electri cal research might desire to atte d ver much longer certificate of having attended such a course would come to have gre value- j st as a short cour e at the Pasteur Institute in Paris is great value to a medical man even though he has already taken his M B or M D , Degree

The locale of the University is a difficul question to settle ho gh not necessarily it should prefeabl be located at one centre as this would make for economy in many directions as for example in the supply of water, of gas, of electricity, and of power to the several departments also one central libr ry would suffice and would be more convenient than several separate ones the separate departments, and would obviate the ecessity for the purchase of several copies of expensive works of reference With its central situation and splendid climate Ba gelore appears unequalled by any other place in all India

The discussion of details of the Draft bill requiring alter by the suggestions I h ve made is unnecessary until the scheme studies h s been definitely settled

Judging by my experience of Hindu students for science branch of the B A course of the dras University during last six ee ye rs, I h ve re fe r the there would be

of eager and earnest study for such a University, with the hope of India for a rather more grounded and all its Universities as feeders

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant

A. F. R. S. I.,

30th May 1899

Principal,

Central College,

Bangalore

7/18

Bangalore 26 3 00

Section
File No
Serial No 74316

My dear Sir,

I am desired to request the favour of being informed as early as possible, how the question of the location of the proposed Indian University of Research now stands

Yours truly
Sd/ C S

B J Padshaw Esq
Hon Secy to the Provisional Committee
of the proposed University of Research
Bombay

Serial No.

67

(25)

Bangalore,
6th June 1899

My dear Col Robertson

In continuation of my DD of 30th ultimo, regarding a Research Institute for India I beg to enclose for information a copy of Mr Cooks opinion

I agree generally with Mr Cooks views and I am sure that the new University should confine itself in the first instance at least to the Scientific and Technical Departments Mr Cooks proposals for enlarging the scope of this Department are worthy

18/18

of consideration and I am very greatly in favor of locating the University at Bangalore, which, by its situation, climate, &c, is peculiarly suitable for a central University for the whole of India

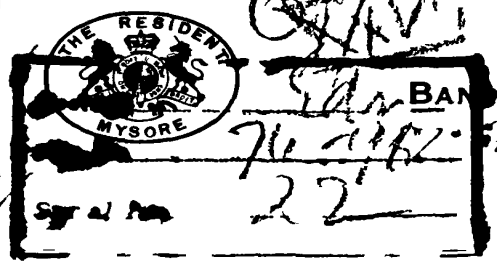
Yours Sincerely
Sd K Sheshadri Iyer

P S I hope you are feeling quite well after the long journey. I shall pay you a visit tomorrow
I have no news of any kind from Mysore yet

Sd K S

Secy - Please see remarks within & do needful accordingly
19 3 1950

(30)



My dear Devan,

Your letter of the 4th January with its accompaniments about the Research University, was forwarded by me to the Foreign Department, and has been laid before the Viceroy.

I am now authorised to inform you that in view of His Excellency's opinion there is one way in which Mysore could be gratified in affording a liberal grant. At the same time the more prudent course to adopt, considering Mysore's unspecified annual contribution, which could in any case hardly commence immediately, would be to promise a free grant of land and substantial help for initial expenses. These, together with the other advantages which Bangalore offers, and which are indeed the main reasons for selecting a position less convenient

W

and Bombay, should be sufficient to determine the question of location, unless subscriptions already promised are contingent on a more Northerly position, in which case a yearly contribution by Mysore would probably only influence the decision in a minor degree

Yours sincerely

Dennis Robertson

Sir V Seshadri Iyer, K C S I

Dewan of Mysore

M/t

ESPLANADE HOUSE
BOMBAY
No. 74
Serial No
Bombay 30th June 1900

Dear Mr Iyengar

In reply to your letter of the 26th, received this morning, I can only say that we are waiting for the final decision of the Government of Mysore, without which my Committee cannot take any steps to ~~decide~~ determine the location of

would partly strengthen the hands of the friends of Bangalore on the board. Would it not be just as well to settle the matter before the affair of the marriages engrosses all attention?

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely

Dewan Bahadur Ennis sincerely
Please stick before
Thursday
H H Maharaja's Pudsha's
3/4/10

ESPLANADE HOUSE
No. BOMBAY
Serial No.
March 30th 1910

Dear Mr Iyengar

In reply to your letter of the 26th, received this morning, I can only say that we are waiting for the final decision of the Government of Mysore, without which my Committee cannot take any steps to determine ~~decide~~ the location of

the University. It is true that the Bombay Municipal Corporation has been approached, & that that body would immediately vote us probably 30 thousand a year with prospect of more in future years. But it seems likely that a technical difficulty may prevent the Corporation from carrying out its own vote, unless Government vouchsafe an Enabling Act removing the difficulty. & there are some members on our Board who consider that the Bombay offer with all its prospects is inadequate. Under the circumstances, I can only hope that the Imperial Govt might be able at the earliest date, to make the long looked for definitive offer which

No 157/D.C.

(32) Office of the Dewan of Mysore
Dated Camp Mysore 25th Nomber
Recd 27th 1900

Sir

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th March 1900 regarding the Indian Institute of Research & in reply to state, that the Scheme is one to which the Darbar are prepared to afford a liberal support in case the Institute is established at Bangalore, and that accordingly they have decided to offer the Institute a sum of five lakhs of Rupees for initial expenses on account of Buildings &c together with a free grant of land of about 300 acres in extent, situated in the neighbourhood of the "Sankey Reservoir", in a high lying and salubrious locality, conveniently situated as regards both the City and the Civil & Mily Station of Bangalore

The Darbar hope that, with the above offer ~~has made as above~~ and the Climatic advantages ~~but~~ which Bangalore enjoys, ~~may be able~~ may be able the Committee to decide the question of the location of the

University in fact ~~at Bangalore~~

I am to add that Mr Dufferin would feel [redacted] you maybe able to furnish them regarding the nature ~~of~~ and extent of any ~~promised~~ promised annual subscriptions which ~~may~~ are ~~have been promised~~ contingent on a more northerly situation for the University than Bangalore

or other contributions

Yours

25/5

Sec

Recd No 9

1900

From

Bangalore

the May 1900

My dear Col Robertson

I am much obliged to you for your D.O. letter of 17th March 1900, conveying the advice which His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to give in the matter of the Durbar's support to the Indian University of Research. I beg to enclose for information a copy of the letter which the Mysore Government have now sent to the Secretary to the Committee for the University making a definite offer of support to the Institution, and it is believed that no further action on the part of the Durbar is now required.

Yours Sincerely

B. K. Sheshadri Iyer

25/6/00

Submitted with refer to Sec

25/6/00

25/6/00

Noted to Secretary of

25/6/00

XXXIV (37)

02 Passed Council today 27/8/1900

(35)

J N TATA

Order Patch reference 26/6/00

Victoria Buildings Fort
Bombay June 21st 1900

79

To
C Srinivas Iyengar Esq - - - -
Secretary to the Mysore Govt
General & Revenue Dept
Mysore

Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge your letter dated 26th ult, specifying the wishes of the Mysore Government in regard to the University of Research.

The letter was laid before the Provisional Committee at its meeting yesterday and fully discussed.

While perfectly acknowledging the generous offer made by the Mysore Government, the Committee are at present unable to decide as to the location of the University in its entirety. Meanwhile they will be glad to be informed whether the offer

Submitted to Secretary [illegible] 26/6/00

XXXIV (37)

Draft passed in Council today 27/8/1900

22062 11-9-1900

(35)

80

offer of the Mysore Government holds good in the event of an important branch of the Institution being located in Mysore territory; and whether the Mysore Government contemplate a substantial annual Grant

(2) In answer to the enquiry in your last para as to the offers that have been made here, I am to say that the Corporation are now considering a proposal to give us an annual Grant of Rs 30000/-

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
B J Padshah
Hon Secy Provisional Committee
for Post-Graduate Education

[illegible]

Submitted to Secretary 20/8/00

26/8/00

[illegible]

XXXIV

82

Approved in Council

17/8

THE RESIDENT MYSORE

(4)

BANGALORE

3rd July 1900

Section — Edn.

File No — 21,216

Serial No — 78

Answer

With his Demi official of the 4th January, the Dewan sent the Resident a confidential Memorandum on the "Indian University of Research;" As no spare copy has been received will you kindly let us have six copies.

Yours sincerely

DOBC

C Srinivasa Iyengar Esquire,
General Secretary

Submitted to Secretary H.H. the Dewan 20/8/00

26/6/00

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Lucretia Mott

Please send
the corrections requested
to the Library
Hicksville

3/2/00

attended to

3/2

XXXIV (37)

3306 dt 1-9-900

Lr 126

To

Secretary
Provisional Committee
for Post-Graduate Education,
Victoria Buildings, Fort,
Bombay

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 21st June 1900 ~~instant~~, enquiring (1) whether the offer of the Mysore Govt holds good in the event of an important Branch of the proposed University of Research being located in Mysore territory, and (2) whether the Durbar contemplate making a substantial annual grant to the Institution

~~(In reply to the first query)~~ I am desired to say that the question as to what help should be offered if a Branch only is located at Bangalore is one which has not been yet considered, nor can it be usefully considered until it is known what Branch is proposed to be located there, and upon what scale it is intended to work it

As regards the second query I am to say that the Mysore Govt has no present intention of making an annual grant towards the maintenance of the Institution

I have c

Secre

Submitted to Secretary

Sir, I enclose for O/H Dewan

The Dewan may
speak to the Commi-
-ssioner before issuing this reply.
He was not able to do it
at any of the meeting
held under his presidency
after 30/6/00.
We are sorry he did not
remind you of this
at the last two meetings.
The draft may dev-
-hereafter be circulated
& placed before the
next meeting.

13744/
Yes please do so 20/8/00

20/8/00

Office for notice

21-8-00

(23)

XXXVI

XXXVI

Confidential Prices on the magnificent

The Bangalore

File No

XXXV IV 31 x 38

83

Deputy Commissioner's Office

Bangalore 15 March 189 1891

Serial No 80

DO

(49)

respectfully

I send herewith for submission to the Devanahalli three copies of sketch showing lands proposed for the Public Research Institute and surroundings - Kindly send me a line intimating acknowledgment

Yours sincerely

Managing Director

PS Enclosed are old sketches taken by me

Sir, W. Lindsay
Calcutta 15/4/91

(13)

Confidential Recd on the way
[illegible]

XXXV

38

High Court Bombay
April 12th 1901

File No.
Serial No.

From
The ~~Hon'ble Mr Justice~~ Candy
Chairman, Provisional Committee
for the Research University Bombay

To
His Excellency the Dewan of Mysore
Bangalore

Sir,

With reference to the last letter of your Government dated September 1st 1900 I have the honor to explain that the question of site was one of the subjects which Professor Ramsay was requested to advise upon, & that pending the receipt of his Report, it was not possible for my Committee to come to a final decision

2 That report has now been received and published, & a copy of it is enclosed for the information of the Durbar. Professor Ramsay recommends Bangalore for the central site of the Research University, assuming that the Mysore Government will consent to certain financial advantages for the benefit of the University

3 The

3 The first communication to us from the Mysore Government understood to contribute a cash sum of 5 lacs for building purposes & a free site of 300 acres in a most suitable situation The communication of the Mysore Government now under reply, declines to consider the idea of only a branch institution being established in Mysore, & could promise no annual grant at this stage

4. Now that you see the report of Professor Ramsay which practically recommends the development of the resources of the Mysore State as the first function of the University, my Committee feel confident that the Mysore Government will liberally assist the University with an annual grant, & in this confidence they are anxious to take over the 300 acres on the terms mentioned by Professor Ramsay (see Report page 6), and as soon as possible commence building

5 They trust therefore, that the Durbar will intimate as soon as possible the annual grant-in-aid which they are prepared to allot to the University in perpetuity

6 My Committee is addressing the Government

Central Press [illegible]

Government of India through the Government of Bombay with a view to the necessary legislation being carried out as soon as possible. I may mention that the Bill has been revised by Professor Ramsay & the Honble Mr. Raleigh. I enclose a copy of the Bill. You will see that it is proposed to have a representative of the Mysore State on the Council over & above the one representative on the Court to which the Mysore State will be entitled as a benefactor of the University.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant
E. Candy
Chairman of Committee.

IX a

Confidential Papers on the way to
[redacted]

[redacted] Shushadri Iyer
suggested, to Mr Tata, that Bangalore might
be considered as a suitable site for the Institute
of Research. The Damodardas Charity, and
State Funds were mentioned as possibly available
for the service of the University if planted at
Bangalore

2 In consequence of this conversation & some further
correspondence that ensued, the matter was
mentioned to Lord Curzon when on his way through
Bombay to assume the Viceroyalty. His Excellency
made a reference to the possibility

3 The matter dropped for some time
The Committee were busy otherwise, & no progress
could be made till the sanction of the Govt of India
could be obtained. Meanwhile several opinions
favourable to the scheme came from Bangalore
& even useful suggestions. The Maharani Regent
wrote to convey her best sympathy. The Dewan
& Principal both sent schemes for a University
of Science. A Committee of experts recommended
the application of the Damodar Charity Interest
to the creation of Scholarships tenable by post-graduate
Mysoreans

4 At last, the sanction of Govt was given
a Resolution in the Gazette of India based on
the recommendations of the Simla Conference
At that Conference, opinion was largely in favour
of ~~Bangalore~~ Bombay but representing the

recommended it as one of the sites

5 In virtue of this recommendation of the Conference the Committee requested Sir to negotiate with the Mysore Durbar. The Durbar asked Padshah to send a Memorandum on scheme P's letter was dispatched by Sir Bhabha the form of a Memorandum circulated to the Councillors of Mysore [See Paper I]

6 The Council at Bangalore discussed the matter in Sir Tata's presence The talk was informal all unanimously, or fairly unanimously, agreed to give an excellent site of about 300 acres — also ⅓ of the cost of buildings & from fifty thousand to a lac a year as annual grant. Most of the members of the Conference voted for the larger amount" ~~But the~~ matter was to be referred to the Viceroy for advice & final decision [See Bhabha's letter] II

7. The Viceroy's answer was in equivocal terms The University might probably be founded in Bangalore for climatic reasons a site & a contribution towards building expenses might probably suffice & the question of an annual grant may be considered if other localities make competing offers It was in these terms that the Mysore Govt made their formal offer of five lacs & site [See Mysore Durbar's Letter] III

8. In reply to the letter of the Committee, the Mysore Durbar further declared its intention to make no annual grant [See IV]

9. — The solution here slumbered so far

meanwhile moved the Bombay Corporation to announce what grant it was prepared to make if the University was located in Bombay. The Corporation declared its sympathy & desire to help, in strong terms, appointed a Committee to name the figure, the Committee recommended thirty thousand rupees a year, but the Corporation was advised by counsel that it had no power to vote a grant for an institution to be located at Trombay.

10. Since then, the Corporation seems disposed to vote an annual grant of Rs 50,000, to ask Govt for legislation to include Trombay in the city of Bom & to ask for the necessary powers for the Bombay Pu[illegible] Bd. have shown their practical interest in other ways. The proposed association with the Victoria Memorial is only one of these ways.

11. But our expert adviser Professor Ramsay favours Bangalore [See Report, p 4] He seems to have had conversations with the Mysore Govt & has had opportunity to learn their latest intentions. The Mysore Durbar offers to make over proposed site to the Government of India (see Report, p 6), & ~~[illegible]~~ will not be indisposed to re-consider the question of an annual grant (see Report, p 27) for it is the natural product of Mysore which will naturally first claim attention. If the Mysore Government should prove equal to the full measure of generosity & enlightenment expected of them, Prof Ramsay has ascertained that they will only experience the good-will

[illegible]

249

High Court, Bombay,

April 12th, 1901

(27)

From,

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Candy,

Chairman, Provisional Committee for the

Research University, BOMBAY

To,

His Excellency the Dewan of Mysore,

BANGALORE

Sir,

With reference to the last letterof your Government dated September 1st 1900, I have the honor to explain that the question of site was one of the subjects which Professor Ramsay was requested to advise upon, and that pending the receipt of his report, it was not possible for my Committee to come to a final decision

2 That report has now been received and published, and a cop of it is enclosed for the information of the Durbar Professor Ramsay recommends Bangalore for the central site of the research University, assuming that the Mysore Government will consent to certain financial advantages for the benefit of the Universi y

The first communicat on to us from the Mysore Government undertook to contribute a cash sum of 5 lacs for building purposes and a free site of 300 acres in a most suitable situation The communication of the Mysore Government now under reply, declined to consider the idea of only a branch institution being established in Mysore, and could

mise no annual grant at this stage

4 - Now that ~~you see the~~ report of Professor Ramsay, which practically recommends the development of the resources of the Mysore State, as the first function of the University, my Committee feel confident that the Mysore Government will liberally assist the University with an annual grant, and in this confidence the terms mentioned by Professor Ramsay (see Report page 6) and as soon as possible commence building

They are anxious to take over the 300 acres on

5 They trust therefore, that the Durbar will intimate as soon as possible the annual grant-in-aid which they are prepared to allot to the University in perpetuity

6 My Committee is addressing the Government of India through the Government of Bombay with a view to the necessary legislation being carried out as soon as possible I may mention that the Bill has been revised by Professor Ramsay and the Hon'ble Mr Raliegh I enclose a copy of the Bill. You will see that it is proposed to have a representative of the Mysore State on the Council, over and above the one representative on the Court to which the Mysore State will be entitled as a benefactor of the University.

I have etc,

Sd/ E I Candy

Chairman of Committee

Section —
File No —
Serial No —
Mr Sadler

Bruce, 10 Jan 1901

As you know I saw the Viceroy twice when I was at Calcutta. He was much interested in Mr Tata's scheme, and moreover Mr Raleigh told me that he (the Viceroy) had spoken to him twice on the subject, and was evidently anxious to see it put into execution.

We discussed the question of site, and Lord Curzon was specially interested in the offer from the State of Mysore, which he appeared to view with much favour. He asked me about the proposed grant from the Mysore State to the Research Institute, but of course I was unable

If you have any doubts on the
Mr Raleigh, however, tells us
his impression was that the Viceroy
would view any such proposal with
But it is only right to say that the
Viceroy told me that he would on
his account express a wish that any
native state should subscribe to
such a scheme, for the previous ex-
perience had taught him that
expressed wish was taken as a com-
mand, and he had no desire to
dictate to any native state as
touching the disposal of their revenue
provided it was expended in such
a manner that the Government of
India could not object to it
on political or economical grounds.
As regards the endowment of
the University by the Indian Govern-
ment, I have little to expect

I said Sir Edward Lees, that I was a friend to it he went so far as to say that he completely approved of most of the scheme as I propounded it to him, for it was on lines which he hoped would succeed, being those which he himself would like to have introduced. He asked me to let him see the completed scheme, which I promised to do. I think (but this is my private opinion) that the University will obtain substantial support from the former one of Leeds, should the Constitution obtain the approval, & then I think they are likely to give

Yours sincerely

William Ramsay

commended it as one of the sites

5. In virtue of this recommendation of the Conference the Committee requested Mr to negotiate with the Mysore Durbar. The Durbar asked Padshah to send a Memorandum on scheme. P's letter was digested by Mr Bhabha the form of a Memorandum circulated to the Councillors of Mysore [See Paper I]

6. The Conference at Bangalore discussed the matter in his Satan presence. The talk was informal all unanimously or fairly unanimously, agreed to give an excellent site of about 300 acres also ⅓ of the cost of buildings, & from fifty thousand to a lac a year as annual grant. Most of the members of the Conference voted for the larger amount ~~Finally the~~ matter was to be referred to the Viceroy for above final decision. [See Bhabha's letter.] II

7. The Viceroys answer was in equivocal terms. The University might probably be founded in Bangalore for ele—ne reasons. a site & contribution towards building expenses might probably suffice. & the question of an annual grant may be considered if other localities make competing offers. It was in these terms that the Mysore Govt made their firm official offer of five lacs & site [See Mysore Durbar's Letter] III

8. In reply to the letter of the Committee, the Mysore Durbar further declared its intention to make no annual grant [See IV].

9. The situation here slumbered so far as

Bombay, 8th Feby 1901

My dear Mr Tata,

It may facilitate matters if I add to the outline of the scheme which is in your possession, or before sending you the complete scheme, a few financial facts, which perhaps you could place, if you think fit, before the Dewan of Mysore

I understand that your benefaction will yield an income of R 1,20,000 a year. I do not think it would be prudent to begin with this sum, for even granting that the Government of Mysore were to provide the site which I was shown at Bangalore

the capital expenditure on buildings would be about R 5,00,000, or that would considerably diminish the value of your gift. Moreover, I do not think it would be of much use to start with less than an income of £10,000 a year. Should such an increase, viz about R 90,000 or say 1,00,000 not be attainable, either from the Govt of India, or from the Native Government, I think I must counsel you to withdraw your offer. But I have written to Mr Raleigh urging him, for various reasons, to induce the Government to grant you at least a part of the additional sum required; and I am quite sure that from what I heard at Calcutta from the Viceroy & Members of Council

every encouragement, short of a direct request, would be given to the State of Mysore, if it decided to contribute to the funds of the Institute

It might be well to point out to the Dewan that any sum given by the Mysore State may be regarded as an investment, for it will primarily be used in the development of the raw product of Mysore, though of course, those of all India would ultimately have to be dealt with. But it would be necessary to have some guarantee that any annual grant which they may give would be continued for a reasonable number of years — say 10 — in order that a fair trial can be given to the scheme

We should hope that the "Local Administrations" of India would

Support us from the beginning by helping their own students with Scholarships, their Scholars would return to their countries & develope the industries best adapted for each, and in the long run, they would find it pay them to help pecuniarily

Another consideration which may weigh with the Durbar is that they have arranged for a large supply of electrical power, which is at present utilised at the Kolar Gold fields, but it is obvious to their interest to utilise this power in industrial operations in their own State, & they have facilitate this end, if they help the Institute

In Short, I have devised the scheme as a means of converting the raw materials of India into finished products,

and at the same time of coupling
with this the training of young
men to act as leaders of indus
trial enterprise That a certain
number will choose an academic
career may be taken for granted;
& it is probable that a number
will obtain State employment
But I should like to retain the
best for industry
There are two ways of utilizing
the raw products of Ireland one
is to sell them for what they
will bring, this will give employ-
ment to a certain number of
navvies & sailors, & will benefit
the railways: the other is to
turn them into finished product,
and to sell them in the country
or export them, this will benefit

an enormous & ever increasing
army of operatives, clerks,
managers, it will supply [illegible]
at a lower price to the American
consumer, & in certain cases
will benefit external trade.
There is no question which is
best suited, is only by adding
to your generous benefaction,
that this result can be brought
about, & we must trust to
the State of Alabama, or to the
Federal Government to supple-
ment your gift, so as to make
this possible.
Should this not be done, I
would have regretfully to contend
for to withdraw your offer, or
to withhold your money privately

to some of the many attempts of the same kind about which you have been informing me. But if this have unfortunately necessary, I am afraid you would have to employ English or French chemists, for I have met no natives in my travels, to whom it would be safe to entrust the carrying out of such schemes.

Let me take this opportunity of conveying my confrère's and my own warmest thanks to you & to your son & daughter-in-law for the exceedingly kindness of your reception, & for the perfection of all the arrangements which have turned a duty into a pleasure.

Yours very sincerely
W. Ramsay

XXXVIII

X-39

1901

113

To

The Honorable
Mr Justice Candy,
Chairman, Provisional
Committee for the
Research University
Bombay.

Section Cd.
File No
Serial No

Dated 2/3 May 1901
14663
Nm 3762

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 12th ultimo, regarding the Indian University of Research, and in reply to state that the matter will receive prompt and careful consideration, when a further communication will follow.

I have &c

Secretary

INDIAN TELEGRAPH

Serial No.

File No.

Mysore Research University

Papers received from the 1st Councillor today are herewith submitted.

2/3/01

BANGALORE CENTRAL 1 AU 01

RECD FROM L N

SENT TO L

AT Hrs Mts B

AT H Mts B

Date

Postmaster

TION
YSORE

1901

282 ltb 41/a

Extracts from a letter from the Home Secretary to the Secretary to Government Educational Department dated 24th July 1901 forwarded to the Chairman Provincial Committee for the Indian Institute of Research

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* * * * * *

5 With reference to paragraph 6 of Justice Candy's letter of the 17th instant I am to say that the Government of India have not as yet received copies of any correspondence between the Committee and the Mysore Durbar regarding the site of the proposed Institute at Bangalore They observe that the Committee state that the Mysore Government has promised a site which it has been requested to make over to the Government of India The arrangements for territorial jurisdiction over the land which the Mysore Durbar may give for the site of the Institute have to be completed between the Government of India and the Durbar I am therefore to say that as soon as the extent of the site and the terms upon which the Mysore State are prepared to give it have been settled between the Durbar and the Committee copies of the correspondence should be forwarded to the Government of India for the further action necessary

6 The Committee observe that although it may be necessary to commence operations on a restricted and tentative scale the scheme as sketched by Professor Ramsay ought not to be further curtailed The scheme contemplates (on the rough estimate prepared by Professor Ramsay) the expenditure of Rs 4 10 000 on buildings & fittings and an annual outlay (including Rs 30 000 for pensions) of Rs 1 74 000 No provision is made for travelling expenses and scholarships and Professor Ramsay has written privately to Mr Tata that he does not think that it would be of much use to start with less than an income of Rs 2 10 000 Professor Ramsay's scheme contemplates the appointment in addition to the Director of a Chemist a Physicist a technicologist and a bacteriologist with assistants He proposes to train up a staff in various branches of Chemistry Physical Science and Technical knowledge qualified to act as Professors Lecture

Lecturers and teachers He also suggests that in connection with the Institute experimental works should be started under the management of Assistant Professors and with the assistance of the students in order to develope new industries the Government of India are unable I am to say to regard these two objects as connected with oneanother and indeed since for the former the faculties of the student and for the latter the instincts of the business man are required they appear to them to be almost irreconcilable Apart from financial considerations it is in the opinion of the Government of India not wise to start work on too large a scale and it appears to them that the purpose of the scheme is most likely to be attained by appointing a Director with firstrate qualifications and by relying on him mainly for advice in the further developement of the scheme For the reasons stated above the Government of India did not find it possible to accord to the request made by the Committee for the subsidy of Rs 5 000 a year which Professor Ramsay hoped they would contribute for a term of years and they suggested to the Committee in my letter of the 26th ultimo that Professor Masson should be invited to work out a less ambitious scheme limited to an expenditure of £s 10 000 a year towards which if it meet with their approval they would contribute up to £ 2 000 a year for 10 years The Govt of India will await the submission of the scheme which Professor Masson will elaborate on his arrival in November next

In as much as the present Bill follows Professor Ramsay's scheme which the Govt of India for the reasons already given are not prepared to accept it will be necessary to revise it so as to provide for a much less ambitious plan which will be capable of expansion as circumstances permit In these circumstances it would appear to be advisable to postpone legislation until Professor Masson has visited the country and has submitted a new and revised scheme If a Bill were now forwarded in anticipation of Prof Masson's advice it might turn out both premature and inadequate

GOVERNMENT
Subject
File No
Serial No

106 44

Purnaprasada
Bangalore
2 IX 01

(2)

Dear Mr Tata

In continuation of what I wrote to you this morning I beg to send herewith copy of an urgent telegram which I sent today to the Hon'ble Mr Justice Candy in Simla.

The sketch is not ready and as soon as I get it from tomorrow I shall forward this telegram with a letter to both Mr Candy and the Resident.

Yours sincerely
Sd P N Krishna Murti

To,
J N Tata Esq
Bangalore

Section 8-1-3
File No 7-1-4-2
Serial No 28

42

2 IX 01

(28)

Dear Sir Tata,

A word of explanation is perhaps due to my not meeting you the day before yesterday. The subject is ever before my mind and the cause of delay is that I am waiting for a sketch plan which is being prepared. I want this to show the ground accurately as a part of it is said to be required for military purposes. I shall write again in the course of the day when are you going?

Yours sincerely
Sd/ C N Krishnamurti

J N Tata Esqre

~~XXX~~ from the Dewan of Mysore

Telegram to the Honorable Mr Justice Bamby Chairman Reformed Committee

110 ~~XLI~~ 43

Tony — Pl. Kindly see the Minute of Dewan

Section Edw

File No 1916

Serial No to 29

~~The Hon'ble~~

Mr Justice Cornley

Simla

(28)

Urgent

Putting myself in communication with the Resident about land initial grant ~~Rs 10 lac~~ five lacs ready to be placed Committee's disposal whenever wanted. Durbar liberally disposed about annual grant but will delay definite statement till India decide finally after Professor Mason's report. All Conditional on Institute being located Bangalore.

Message sent
2 IX 01

"Tony" Lyle

Confidential

Serial No. 40

My dear Narayanrao,

The triangular bit enclosed by the three roads which skirt the Sankey reservoir & inclusive of it is not more than 142 acres. If a portion of it is given to the military authorities for their long range what will be left will scarcely suffice for the purposes of the Imperial of Research Institute. The land that will be wanted is said to be 300 acres. It is desirable to have the whole in one block as hereafter complicated questions of jurisdiction may arise and which if possible ought to be avoided with this

This may be kept in preference to the file borrowed

13/11/01.

Eastbourne Villa, Bangalore
Nov 13, 1901

114 (47)

To H E the Dewan
of Mysore
Bangalore

Section 501 M
File No 711 M
Serial No 41

Sir,

In the course of our conversation yesterday you said that the offer of the Mysore Govt resolved itself into three parts — (a) the site, (b) a cash subsidy of 5 (five) lacs, & (c) annual maintenance —

You added that you adhered to your the offer in your telegram to Mr Justice Candy at Simla, that the moment my Committee decided to locate the Institute at Bangalore the five lacs would be put at our disposal

You regretted that the question of site had become more complicated, & requested Col Clibborn & Prof Masson to inspect another site which you wished to substitute for the one approved of by Professor Ramsay

Professor Masson & Col Clibborn according-

accordingly accompanied your Deputy Commissioner Mr S. Narayana Rao to consider the new site, yesterday evening & decided to recommend the Committee to accept the substitution of this site in the offer of the Mysore Government It is so important, after the many delays in launching the Institute, that it should now be started on work, that it is satisfactory that the question of land need now be no hindrance to progress May I request you to be so good as to give me a plan of the new site which I may lay before my Committee, & to authorise me to say that you agree to place it under the jurisdiction of the Government of India, as Prof Ramsay has suggested in his Report? I lay all the more stress on this point, as my Committee have been desired by the Government of India to inform them when arrangements with regard to the site are completed //

With regard to the question of the annual maintenance, you reiterated your determination to deal generously with the Institute

You declared that it appeared that Prof Ramsay's scheme did not find favour with the Government of India, you could not pledge your Government to any definite statement of annual contribution beyond the assurance of the liberal disposition of the Durbar conveyed in your telegram to Sir Candy, until you learnt what new scheme of studies was to be substituted for that recommended by Prof Ramsay. On this point I have the honour to offer two observations. I would explain, in the first place, that what the Government of India appear to mistrust was never contemplated by Prof. Ramsay. What he had in mind was that laboratory researches would have to be supplemented by further trials in workshops as to how far the results obtained in the laboratory could be realised on a manufacturing scale at a marketable cost. Without the assurance of some such rehearsal of the subsequent manufacturing enterprise no cautious capitalist would put his

Westbourne

Secret
Nov 14 1
Serial No

Dear [illegible]

With reference to your letter to the Bhabha, just received, I beg to enclose a copy of the latest edition of the University Bill. On page 5, para 12, sect. you will see the reference to the Imperial Govt. As I am largely responsible for the drafting of this Bill, I may

that taking a European (Continental) view as my [illegible] I designed that the ~~chief~~ executive power should vest in the Council of para 12, & not in the Court of para 8. The Imperial Govt has representation on the Council in virtue of its benefaction, & a representative of the Council [illegible] the Bill so enacts. I am to your service till Saturday morning, if required.

Believe me.
Yours faithfully
B J Padshah

121

20 A

Que 1

Series No
Serial No 143

(150)

B J Padshah Esq

Hon Secy Provisional Committee for the Advt of the Study of Russian

Sir, I am requested to acknowledge ~~Professor~~ your letter of Nov 13, 1917, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ and ~~[illegible]~~ thank you ~~[illegible]~~ for conveying the information ~~[illegible]~~ that the question and the answers were answered. I can't say that anything I can say might suggest with what I have heard from the French as such a month Prof Ramsden in his letter, and the French are also expert in the matter of the industrial [illegible] of recent research [illegible] the study of [illegible] scientific [illegible]

with the special problems which the surroundings of the institute, whatever its home, naturally offer for solution.

2 I send herewith a plan of the site. ~~which will be placed at the disposal of the Committee for locating the Institute~~ ~~This, you will~~ observe, is ~~somewhat~~ a different one from what Prof Ramsay refers to in his report, and, which, though not finally determined upon at that stage, was calculated ~~upon~~ ~~by the Professor as likely~~ the grounds of the Provi-

[illegible] that the extent is 371-11 acres. Government opinion 37 & 24 are now under occupation and will be assigned if needed for the purposes of the Institute. It is to be noticed that it [illegible] Professor [illegible] found the land a suitable one on account of its position and the other advantages which it commands.

Thus it, in my opinion, is the first-class site ~~that I have defined~~ that has been clearly located for the Institute, and definitely

1913

sional Committee, and of the governing body of the Institute, so long as the purposes for which the grant is made are being substantially fulfilled

3 With regard to the question of transferring jurisdiction, that the Government of India, I am to state that this matter will form the subject of a communication from the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore

5. Concerning the request for an annual grant for Maintenance Government have already placed a [illegible] an addi-

4 The sum of five lakhs will be provided for building as soon as the arrangements to start work are completed, and the Govt would go further and undertake to get the work done under the superintendence of its PW Officers according to properly approved plans

you in possession of their views, and would communicate again on the subject after learning the results of further developement of the scheme, and the final shape that it would assume under the sanction of the ~~Supreme~~ Government of India

In conclusion, I am to assure you of the continued interest of the Mysore Govt in the success of the scheme, which they trust will soon be inaugurated on a satisfactory basis

I am &c

16/1/1907

XLVI (51) Bang lore 16th November 1901

No A Sec 1

(12)

To,

B J Padshah, Esquire,
Hony Secy , Provisional
Committee for the Institute of Research

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge your letter dated 13th Nov '01, and to thank you for conveying the information that Prof Masson and Col Clibbern have authorised you to say that any plan they might suggest will not depart from the principles laid down by Prof Ramsay in his report, and that their plan will lose sight neither of the industrial aspects of Scientific research nor the duty of linking Scientific research with the special problems which the surroundings of the institute, whatever its home, naturally offer for solution "

2 I send herewith a plan of the site You will find that the extent is 371 acres and 11 guntas of which 37 acres and 24 guntas are now under occupation and will be acquired if needed for the purposes of the Institute This it may be observed is the first time that the site to be handed over to the Institute has been definitely located and it is satisfactory that Col Clibbern and Prof,

Masson found the land acceptable both on account of its position and the other advantages which it commands This site together with the buildings to be constructed thereon will be absolutely at the disposal of the Provisional Committee, and of the governing body of the Institute, so long as the purposes for which the grant is made are being substantially fulfilled

3 With regard to the question of transferring jurisdiction ~~along with the share which should be reserved to the Govt of Mysore in the management of the Institution~~ to the Government of India, I am to state that this matter will form the subject of a communication to the Hon'ble the British Resident in Mysore along with the shar which should be reserved to the Govt of Mysore in the management of the institution

4 The sum of five laks will be provided for building as soon as the arrangements to start work are completed, and the Govt would go further and undertake to get the work done under the superintendence of its P W Officers according to properly approved plans if such a course would be considered an additional help

5 Concerning the request for an annual grant for maintenence Govt

124

have already placed you in possession of their views and would communicate again on the subject after learning the results of further development of the scheme, and the final shape that it would assume under the sanction of the Govt of India

In conclusion, I am to assure you of the continued interest of the Mysore Govt in the success of the scheme, which they trust will soon be inaugurated on a satisfactory basis

I have etc ,

Secretary

+13

1214

Section Ltr (2)
File No. 74-47
Serial No. 44

To
the U.K. Resident

Sir,

I am directed to forward for the information of the Hon'ble the Resident a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Padshah the Hon'ble Secretary of the Provisional Committee for the Institute of Research ~~Proceed~~ It will be observed that in accordance with the advice ~~tendered~~ of the Hon'ble the Resident (Col D Robertson's) D O letter dated 17 March 1900, the Darbar have not committed themselves to the promise

draft submitted for approval
AN
16/4/1901

of granting a definite
annual ~~fee~~ sum for
maintenance A ge-
neral assurance of
liberal support ~~was~~ has been
however previously
promised, in case
the final shape of
the scheme was such
as would be accepta-
ble to the Darbar

With reference to
the question of juris-dic-
tion, the Darbar pre-
sume that the ~~grant~~
transfer is mooted on
the grounds of Conve-
nience for purposes
of legislation and per-
haps also for giving
~~more~~ better Confidence
to the original donor
and others who may
hereafter feel disposed
to make supplementary

by an exchange of views on this matter, ~~the Darbar~~ [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

In connection with the question of management, I am asked to state that ~~forward herewith a~~ copy of the bill proposed to be submitted to the J.I. ~~and~~ has been sent by the ~~from~~ Secy of the Prov. Committee for the confn of the Darbar. It will be observed that when all the local Govts are to be represented in the governing body under S. 8, the G of Mysore is not mentioned at all. It would not, in the opinion of the Darbar, be sufficient to include them under the general head of donors along with private persons. In these matters, I am to request that the Hnble the Resident

the Govt of India have regd wd under the ~~Rules~~ provisions of this, many other modified rule and the Darbar feel that the position to be accorded within a state in the General Management of this Institute, should not be inferior to that of a local Govt in British India and on this ground the Darbar hopes that H.E. the ~~Viceroy~~ G G in Council will be pleased to give due consideration to the suggestion made above. It may be observed that Section 5 allows a representative of a State a seat on the Council - extension in the so-called con

13

May kindly be pleased
to represent the views
of the Darbar to the
Govt of India and to
procure a proper share
~~of the~~ for the Darbar
in the management
of the Institute

I have &c

16/4

Note

Fair draft with
copies - now
P.-C. send to
Commerce
19 XI 09

183

(52)

To,

The First Asstt Resident

Sir,

I am directed to forward for the information of the Hon'ble the Resident a copy of a letter addressed to Mr Padshaw the Honry Secy of the Provisional Committee for the Institute of Research It will be observed that in accordance with the advice of the Hon'ble the President (Col D Robertson) in a letter dated 17 March 1900, the Durbar have not committed themselves to the promise of granting a definite annual sum for maintenance A general assurance of liberal support had been however previously promised, in case the final shape of the Scheme was such as would be acceptable to the Durbar

With reference to the question of jurisdiction, the Durbar presume that the transfer is mooted on the grounds of convenience for purposes of legislation and perhaps also for giving better confidence to the original donor and others who may hereafter feel disposed to make supplementary benefactions On this matter I am to state, that the Durbar are ready to abide by the advice of the Govt of India, and are willing either to cede jurisdiction on the same terms as apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, or to legislate for the Institute on any lines to be suggested by the Supreme Government

In connection with the question of management I am asked to state that copy of

Letter A

Enl 5

of the Bill proposed to be submitted to the C[illegible] sent by the Secretary of the Prov[illegible] Committee for the information of the Durbar. It will be observed that under Sec 8 all the Local Govts are to be represented in the governing Body. The Durbar would beg to suggest that the position which this State would be accorded in the governing body of the Institute might be such as would allow as substantial a share in the management as other Administrations and Governments composing this body will have. The draft Bill now before the Durbar, it will be observed, allows a Representative of this State a seat in the Council, but not in the Court

I have &c

Secretary

131

arate
es Subd to
Councillors
19 XI 07

Letter 20/11/01 from the Dewan of Mysore to the Hon'ble Br Resident

(35) XXXVII (56)

VIII

7797

No Col 213

20/11/01

(35)

To The Secretary
Resident

Sir

I am directed to forward for the information of the Hon'ble the Resident a copy of a letter addressed to Mr Padshaw, the Hon'ble Secretary of the Provisional Committee for the Institute of Research. It will be observed that in accordance with the advice of the Hon'ble the Resident (Col D Robertson) in his D O letter dated 17th March 1900, the Durbar have not committed themselves to the granting of a definite annual sum for maintenance. A general assurance

and is enclosing a sketch plan of the ground selected for the Institute

of liberal support had however been previously given, and the same has now been reiterated in case the final shape of the scheme should be such as would be acceptable to the Durbar.

With reference to the question of jurisdiction, the Durbar presume that the transfer is mooted on the grounds of convenience for purposes of legislation and perhaps also for giving better conference to the original donor and to others outside Mysore, who may hereafter feel disposed to make supplementary benefactions. On this matter, I am to state that the Durbar are ready to abide by the advice of the Govt of India;

and are willing either to cede jurisdiction on the same terms as apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore or to legislate for the Residency on any lines that may be suggested by the Supreme Govt.

In connection with the question of Management, I am asked to state that a copy of the Bill proposed to be submitted to the Govt of India has been sent by the secretary of the provisional Committee for the information of the Durbar. It will be observed that under sec 8, all the Local Govts and Administrations are to be represented on the Governing Body. Mysore is however to have a seat only in the Council instead of in the Court also except as a beneficiary. The Durbar would beg to state

x A typed copy was made of the draft printed paper not styled "Revised Draft Bill to constitute an University of Research" and sent in this letter to the Resident

RL

13

that under the circumstances of the case, Mysore should be allowed at least as substantial a share in the management of the Institute as other local Govts & Administrations.

Thank you

20/11/07

For Secretary

20 XI 07

Please issue today

7104
4-XII-01 190/Pol 801

The J A Redd in Mysore

THE SECY TO THE GOVT OF MYSORE
GEN & REV DEPTS

Dated 2/12/01
Despatched
Received
General No 5965
No

Enclosure No

Requesting to be furnished with a copy of any correspondence relating to the question of jurisdiction referred to in this Office letter regarding the Indian University of Research

Filed with a draft 4/12/01

Reference to be marked

1617 No 5965

FROM

C L S RUSSELL Esq, I C S
FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT
IN MYSORE

To

The Dewan of Mysore

Dated Bangalore 2 Dec 1901

SIR

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter No 7797/Pol 213 dated the 20th November 1901 regarding the Indian University of Research

2 I am to ask you to be so good as to forward a copy of any correspondence relating to the question of jurisdiction referred to in paragraph 2 of the letter cited above

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant

C L S Russell

First Assistant Resident
to

Send this at once
3 XII 01

Issue as altered today

urgent

1901

Secy

File No 74/90

Serial No

6/12/1901

Submitted for approval — of the extracts — to be sent. There seems to be no other correspondence on the subject.

8/12/1901

1657 The alterations noted

5 X 11 07

1 Extract from the Report of Professor Ramsay

2 Extract from Sir Asutosh Mukerjee's Convocation address para 4

3) Letter dated 13th Novr 1901 from Mr B J Radshaw, Hony Secy to the Provisional Committee for the Institute of Research

~~2) Extract from a letter from the Home Secy to the Secy to Government dated 8th July 1901, forwarded to the Chairman of the Institute of Research~~

No 8710 / Pol & I 1901 dt 6/12/01

Sir,

With reference to para 2 of your letter no 5765 dated the 2nd instant, regarding the Indian University of Research, I am directed to forward herewith copies of the marginally noted papers which raise the question of jurisdiction.

I have &c

Secy

162 (1)

Extract from the Report by Professor William Ramsay Ph D, F R S on the Indian University of Research

× × ×

But there are additional reasons for choosing Bangalore as a site The Mysore Government have offered a piece of land 300 acres in extent, triangular in shape, rising in a very gentle slope to an eminence — the highest point in Bangalore affording capital foundations without digging quarrying, or blasting for it consists of an argillaceous rock of 40 feet in depth, resting on granite, this plot is bounded on one side by the gardens of the Maharajah's palace, at one corner by the gardens of the Dewans house, there is a large tank within 100 yards of it, and a public road runs throughout its length I was informed by Messrs Chettiar and Rao that in their opinion, no difficulty would be raised to making over this land to the Government of India — a politic step, in gaining the support of the rulers of other native States, and one which meets with some analogy in the internationalisation of the site of the Bureau des Poids et Mesures at Sevres near Paris

(2) 16 P

Extract from the letter of Mr Justice Candy Chairman Provisional Committee for the Research University Bombay dated 12th April 1901, to the Dewan of Mysore

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* * *

Now that you see the report of Professor Ramsay which practically recommends the development of the resources of the Mysore State, as the first function of the University my Committee feel confident that the Mysore Government will liberally assist the University with an annual grant and in this confidence they are anxious to take over the 300 acres on the terms mentioned by Professor Ramsa (see Report page 6) and as soon as possible commence building

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(3) 164

Extract from a letter dated 13th November 1901, from Mr B J Padshaw Honorary Secretary, Provisional Committee for the Institute of Research

---

In the course of our conversation yesterday you said that the offer of the Mysore Government resolved itself into three parts – (a) the site (b) a cash subsidy of 5 (five) lacs + (c) annual maintenance you added that you adhered to the offer in your telegram to Mr Justice Candy at Simla, that the moment my Committee decided to locate the Institute at Bangalore, the five lacs would be put at our disposal You regretted that the question of site had become more complicated and requested Col Clibborn and Professor Masson to inspect another site which you wished to substitute for the one approved of by Professor Ramsay

Professor Masson and Col Clibborn accordingly accompanied your Deputy Commissioner Mr S Narayana Rao to consider the new site yesterday evening and decided to recommend the Committee to accept the

the substitution of this site in the offer of the Mysore Government. It is so important, after the many delays in launching the Institute that it should now be started on work that it is satisfactory that the question of land need now be no hindrance to progress. May I request you to be so good as to give me a plan of the new site which I may lay before my Committee, and to authorise me to say that you agree to place it under the jurisdiction of the Government of India, as Professor Ramsay has suggested in her Report? I lay all the more stress on this point as my Committee have been desired by the Government of India to inform them when arrangements with regard to the site are completed

---

Copy

Secretary

(14)

Extract from a letter from the Home Secretary to the Secretary to Government, Educational department dated 4th July 1901 forwarded to the Chairman Provisional Committee for the Indian Institute of Research

* * *

Not necessary

5 With reference to paragraph 6 of Justice Candy's letter of the 17th instant I am to say that the Government of India have not as yet received copies of any correspondence between the Committee and the Mysore Durbar regarding the site of the proposed Institute at Bangalore They observe that the Committee state that the Mysore Government has promised a site which it has been requested to make over to the Government of India The arrangements for territorial jurisdiction over the land which the Mysore Durbar may give for the site of the Institute have to be completed between the Government of India and the Durbar I am therefore to say, that as soon as the extent of the site and the terms upon which the Mysore State are prepared to give it

have been settled between the Durbar and the Committee, copies of the correspondence should be forwarded to the Government of India for the further action necessary.

XLIII

Serial No.

Bombay
1902

From
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Candy, I C S
Chairman, Provisional Committee
for the Research Institute of India

(36)

To
H E the Dewan of Mysore
Bangalore

Sir,

I have the honor to forward for the consideration of the Durbar 6 copies of the Report on an Institute of Science in India by Prof Masson & Col Clibborn, and also copies of the correspondence thereon between the Government of India and the Provisional Committee

2 I am requested by my Committee to explain that the annual expenditure of the Institute is expected to be two lacs or above that sum, & to express the hope that the Government of Mysore will make an annual contribution of atleast Rs 75000

3 The Provisional Committee hope that the requisite steps are being taken with the Resident to secure the cession of the representation on the Court of the Institute also in virtue of clause 8, page 3 of the same Draft Constitution, (see Seventhly) exactly the same as Mr J N Tata & the Government of India, but the Provisional Committee would

the site in accordance with the views of the Government of India as in paragraph 4 of the letter herewith enclosed

4 I am further to enquire whether it would be agreeable to the Durbar that His Excellency the Viceroy should lay the foundation stone of the Institute in August next, & if so, whether a joint invitation should go from the Durbar and the Provisional Committee

5 The Committee are in favour of the Mysore Government having a voice in the management of the Institute, as desired by the Government of India in their letter. In the Draft Constitution prepared by Prof Ramsay, (six copies of which are also enclosed herewith) provision has already been made for one representative of the Government of Mysore on the Council of the Institute (see p 8 clause 12 Fourthly) The Mysore Government would have one representative on the Court of the Institute also in virtue of clause 8, page 3 of the same Draft Constitution, (see Seventhly) exactly the same as Mr J N Tata & the Government of India, but the Provisional Committee would

---

while regretting that the present financial position has compelled the curtailment of the Scheme, approve generally of the report & beg to recommend it to the most favourable consideration of the Government of India

3 With reference to para 5 of the above mentioned

would now be prepared to make this explicit

6 I am to conclude with a hope that a favourable and speedy reply may be vouchsafed

I have the honor to remain
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
E J Candy
Chairman, Provisional Committee for the Research Institute of India

---

while regretting that the present financial position has compelled the curtailment of the Scheme, approve generally of the report & beg to recommend it to the most favourable consideration of the Government of India

3 With reference to para 5 of the above mentioned

Copy

To Secy / Early

ask the Secretary of State to say that it will receive early attention

Cir. to Govts concerned for the following opinions regd.

1 The general question of land on the same lines as the C & M Station

2 Annual grant. The last offer was 25000 rupees. Whereas Govt. of India gave 2000 £ for less Rs. Why not we do the same. When the scheme was discussed a greater liberality pervaded the opinions.

7 IV 02

2000 × 15 = 30,00 Rs = 2500 £ nearly

From

The Chairman,

Provisional Committee of the Indian Institute of Science

To

The Secretary to Government,

Bombay

General (Educational) Dept

Bombay 17th December 1901

Sir

With reference to your No 13054 of 8th August 190 forwarding copy of the letter from the Governme Home Department, Educational No 289, dated 24th July 1901, and saying that further communicatio from the Committee with reference to paras 5 & 6 thereof will be awaited, I have the honor to forw herewith (15) fifteen copies of the report prepar by Professor Masson & Col Gleichen, and beg tha of these, ten (10) copies may be forwarded as speedi as possible to the Government of India

2 Subject to the consideration of certain points of detail, (e g building estima salaries of the Professors, amount of scholarsh constitution of the Court &c), the Committee, while regretting that the present financial position has compelled the curtailment of the Scheme, approve generally of the report & beg to recommend it to the most favourable consideration of the Government of India

3 With reference to para 5 of the

above mentione

Chairman Provisional Committee

of the Indian Institute of Science

above mentioned letter from the Government of India, No 289 the Committee beg to draw the attention of the Government of India to para 12 of the report, (especially at the bottom of page 12), & in connection with this I beg to forward a copy of the paras 2 & 6 of the letter from the Mysore Government to the Honorary Secretary of my Committee, dated 16th November 1901. We feel strongly that the future prosperity of the Institute depends on the munificent donation of Mr Tata being kept intact towards the annual expenditure of the Institute, & therefore without financial prospects equal to those offered by the Mysore Durbar, — free land (370 acres) free labor for building, a possible liberal annual contribution, which would be in addition to the Rs 2000/- a year from the Government of India, & scholarships from the Damodardas Charitable Fund — we could not avail ourselves of the climate and other advantages which might accrue from the location of the Institute at Rurkee.

XX

We await the pleasure of Government on this important point.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
Sd/ E T Candy,
Chairman Provisional Committee
of the Indian Institute of Science

Copy

172

No. 479 of 1902
Educational Dept.
Bombay Castle, 8th March 1901

From
The Secretary to Government
To
The Chairman
Provisional Committee of the Indian Institute of Science

Sir,
With reference to your letter of 17th December last, I am directed to forward herewith copy of a letter from the Government of India, No. 188 dated the 19th ultimo, and to say that Government will await further communication from the Provisional Committee on the points mentioned in paragraphs 4 & 5 of the letter.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
Sd/ H O Arun
Secretary to Government

No 188 ~~Educ~~ 173 152

From
A Williams Esq,
Officiating Secretary to the Govt of Ind.

To
The Secretary to the Government of Bombay
Educational Department

Home Department
(Education)

Calcutta, the 19th February

Sir,
I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the joint report of Colonel Clibborn & Professor Frasson on the scheme for establishing an Indian Institute of Science. This report was submitted with your letter No 210 of the 30 January 1902, and has been perused with much interest.

2 The general conclusions at which Colonel Clibborn & Professor Frasson have arrived are briefly that the Institute should be devoted to experimental Science and that it should undertake three several duties, namely, the training of students in experimental investigations, original research, and the function of the central authority to report on scientific problems referred to it by the Government of India. These conclusions have been accepted by the Provisional Committee, subject to consideration of certain points of detail, and His Excellency in Council has

title now suggested, the Government of India think that it should be adopted.

4. Professor Bracken & Colonel Clibbo have, in paragraph 12 of their report, set out the arrangements in favour of locating the Institute at Bangalore & Roorki respectively, and have expressed a decided opinion in favour of Roorki, provided that land and money for the Institute buildings can be obtained without encroaching on the sum prescribed by Mr Tata. The Provisional Committee on the other hand are, it is understood, strongly in favour of the location of the Institute at Bangalore, and, as the Mysore Durbar are prepared to give a substantial contribution towards the building and to give an annual subsidy as well as contribute the land necessary for the Institute, the Govt of India are of opinion that Bangalore should be preferred to Roorki. It will, if Bangalore is selected as the place where the Institute is to be established, be necessary to settle on an absolutely satisfactory footing the terms upon which the site will be occupied. In this connection I am to point out that, in a letter dated the 16th November 1901, from the Mysore Durbar to Mr Padshah, Honorary Secretary to the Provisional Committee for the Institute, it was stated that the "site together with the buildings to be constructed thereon will be absolutely at the dispo

disposal of the Provisional Committee and the governing body of the Institute so long as the purposes for which the grant is made are substantially fulfilled; and in a letter to the Resident at Mysore of the 20th November 1901, the Durbar expressed themselves ready to abide by the advice of the Govt of India and willing either to cede jurisdiction on the same terms as apply to the Civil & Military Station of Bangalore or to legislate for the Institute on any lines suggested by the Supreme Government. This last proposal does not commend itself to the Governor General in Council, and the only feasible alternatives are either that the Durbar should agree to cede the site so that it will become a part of British India, in which case the necessary legislation regarding the establishment of the Institute can be undertaken in the Council of the Governor General or that the Durbar should surrender jurisdiction over the occupied area on the same lines as apply to the Civil & Military Station, in which case the Governor General in Council will be in a position to legislate by virtue of his foreign jurisdiction. I am to add that the Governor General in Council is in favour of the Mysore Government being represented on the Court, and considers that the Durbar may with advantage be admitted to a share in the management of the Institute

5 There are certain other matters of detail in the joint-report, particularly in relation to the salaries of the Professors, and the Constitution of the Court regarding which the Provisional Committee have reserved an expression of their views, and it is not therefore desirable for the Govt of India to express an opinion on these points at present.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obed.nt Servant
(Sd) A Williams,
Offg Secretary to the Govt of India

145

Section [illegible]
File No [illegible]
Serial No [illegible]

LIII

(39)

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Caro, &c
Chairman, Provisional
Committee for the Research
Institute of India

No 16520-Edn 349 dt 8th April 1902

Sir

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 25th March 1902, together with its enclosures, addressed to the Dewan of Mysore, regarding the proposed establishment of the Institute of Science at Bangalore, and to state that the questions raised therein the subject will receive the early attention of Govt

I have &c

[signature]

8/4 Secretary

14038 1901 2 LVII

From

THE FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE HONBLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE

Pol 1711

To

THE DEWAN OF MYSORE

Dated 25th April 1902

Despatched

Received

General No 2298
No

Enclosure No Enc 2

Requesting to be informed of the intentions of the Durbar with regard to the cession of the site of the Institute which are set forth in paragraph 4 of letter No 188 dt 19/2/02 from the Govt of India, Home Deptt, to the address of the Secy to the Govt of Bombay Education Deptt

No 2298 Sec

FROM

C L S RUSSELL Esq I C S

FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Dewan of Mysore

Dated Bangalore 25 April 1902

SIR

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letters noted on the margin, regarding the scheme for establishing an Indian Institute of Science

7797/Pol 213 dated the 20th November 1901
8710/Pol F 1 of 1901 dated the 6th December 1901

2 I am to forward, for the information of the Darbar, a copy of a letter No 188 dated the 19th February 1902 from the Government of India, Home Department, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department, and to invite attention to the views of the Government of India regarding the cession of the site of the Institute which are set forth in paragraph 4 of that letter The Resident will be glad to be informed at your earl convenience of the intentions of the Darbar

with regard to this matter for communication

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

First Assistant Resident

vs

1/1/159

o 188, d ted the 19th February 1902

From- A William Esq, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department

To- The secretary to the Government of Bombay. Educational Department

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the joint report of Colonel Clibborn and professor Masson on the scheme for establishing an Indian Institute of Science This report was submitted with your letter No 26 of the 3rd January 1902, and has been perused by the Governor General in Council with much interest

2 The general conclusions at which Colonel Clibborn and Professor Masson have arrived are briefly that the Institute should be devoted to experimental science and that it should undertake three several duties, namely, the training of students in experimental investigations, original research, and the function of the central authority to report on scientific problems referred to it b the Government of India These conclusions have been accepted by the Provisional Committee, subject to consideration of certain points of detail and His Excellency in Council has no h sitation in according his approval to them The opinion of the authors of the report is that the influence of the institute on the development of new industries is likely to be principally indirect, and for that reason the appointment of a Professor of Technology is not recommended, at any rate for the present It is, however, proposed that there should be three distinct schools in the institute, namely, a School of Chemistry, A school of Experimental Physics, and also a School of Experimental Biology, in which physiological and bacteriological work will be dealt with The establishment suggested for these schools is three Professors, three Assistant Professors and six Instructors, the latter not to be appointed at once, but to be selected from among the most successful and capable students as such become available This establish-

establishment seems to the Government of India to be suitable, and, as the number of students admitted to the institute yearly is to be limited to 15, the resources of the institute should not be overtaxed

3 The framers of the report suggest that the Institute should be called the "Indian Institute of Science" The title suggested by the Government of India in paragraph 3 of their letter of the 24th July 1901 was "Indian Institute of Research" but, as it is understood that the Provisional Committee are satisfied with the title now suggested, the Government of India think that it should be adopted.

4 Professor Masson and Colonel Clibborn have in paragraph 12 of their report set out the arguments in favour of locating the institute at Bangalore and Rurki respectively, and have expressed a decided opinion in favour of Rurki, provided that land and money for the institute buildings can be obtained without encroaching on, the sum prescribed by Mr. Tata The Provisional Committee, on the other hand, are, it is understood, strongly in favour of the location of the institute at Bangalore, and, as the Mysore Darbar are prepared to give a substantial contribution towards the building, and to give an annual subsidy as well as to contribute the land necessary for the institute, the Government of India are of opinion that Bangalore should be preferred to Rurki It will, if Bangalore is selected as the place where the institute is to be established, be necessary to settle on an absolutely satisfactory footing the terms upon which the site will be occupied In this connection I am to point out that in a letter, dated the 16th November 1901, from the Mysore Darbar to Mr Padshah, Honorary Secretary to the Provisional Committee for the institute, it was stated that the "site together with the buildings to be constructed thereon will be absolutely at the disposal of the Provisional Committee and of the governing body of the institute so long as the purposes for which the grant is made are substantially fulfilled", and in a letter to the Resident at Mysore of the 20th November 1901 the Darbar expressed

themselves

themselves ready to abide by the advice of the Government of India and willing either to cede jurisdiction on the same terms as apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, or to legislate for the institute on any lines suggested by the Supreme Government This latter proposal does not commend itself to the Governor General in Council, and the only feasible alternatives are either that the Darbar should agree to cede the site so that it will become a part of British India, in which case the necessary legilation regarding the establishment of the institute can be undertaken in the Council of the Governor General, or that the Darbar should surrender jurisdiction over the occupied area on the same lines as apply to the Civil and Military Station, in which case the Governor General in Council will be in a position to legislate by virtue of his foreign jursidiction I am to add that the Governor Gereral in Council is in favour of the Mysore Government being represented on the Court, and considers that the Darbar may, with advantage, be admitted to a share in the management of the institute

5 There are certain other matters of detail in the joint report, particularly in relation to the salaries of the professors and the constitution of the Court, regarding which the Provisional Committee have reserved an expression to their views, and it is not therefore desirable for the Government of India to express an opinion on these points at present

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"Copy"

A S Tirumalai Ayyangar

Registrar

LVII

~~134~~ 112

Serial No. 5

The First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore

Dated 12th May 1902

No. 18051
Pol 457

Sir

In reply to your letter No. 2298 dated the 28th April 1902 concerning the question of jurisdiction over the lands proposed to be assigned by the Durbar at Bangalore for the Indian Institute of Science, I am directed to state that as already intimated in this office letter No. 7797
Pol 2

of the 20th November 1901 the Durbar are willing to assign ~~jurisdiction to the British jurisdiction, for the purposes of the Institute of Science and so long as it is used for that purpose~~ to the Government of India jurisdiction, the proposed Site consisting of 371 acres and 11 guntas as described in the plan already forwarded with this office letter cited above, on the same terms as ~~the tract now known as the~~ Civil and Military Station of Bangalore ~~has been assigned~~

This arrangement will hold good so long as the said Site is used for the purpose of the institute of Science, substantially according to the terms on which the said institute is started

I have &c

H. [illegible] 19/9/15

Secretary

Section
File No
Serial No

268

1901-2

LIX

164

From

THE FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE HONBLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE

Pol 52

To

THE DIWAN OF MYSORE

Dated 4th July 1902

Despatched

Received

General No 3614

No

Enclosure No

Requesting to be furnished with a copy of the plan showing the site proposed for allotment to the Tata Research Institute.

Submitted

These copies of the plan referred to, were received from the Dy Commr with his D.O. of the 15th Novr 1901 One copy was sent to Mr Padshah and another to the Residency with this office letter No 7797 Pol 213 dy 20th November 1901 There is only one copy in the file If more copies are wanted requisition has to be sent to the Chief Engr for lithographed copies of the plan

88
10/7/02

No 3714 Rec 5/7/02 5/7/02

FROM

C L S RUSSELL ESQ I C S
FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Dewan of Mysore

Dated Bangalore 4-7-1902

SIR,

With reference to paragraph II of the Resolution passed at the meeting of the Council of the Government of Mysore held on the 20th June 1902, I am directed to request that the Resident may be furnished with a copy of the plan showing the site proposed for allotment to the Tata Research Institute

I have the honour to be,
Sir
our most obedient servant,

For First Assistant Resident

Recd 14/7/02

XCLIII-C

LV

Captain's House Fort
Bombay, 10th July 1902

165

From
The Honorary Secretary
Provisional Committee for the Indian
Institute of Research
Bombay

To
A V Ranjundayya Esq M A M L
Secretary to the Government of Mysore
General and Revenue Departments.
Bangalore

Sir

In continuation of the letter dated March 25th from the Hon'ble Mr Justice Candy, who is now in England on leave, I have the honor to enclose for the information of the Durbar, copies of further correspondence with Government

2 Your acknowledgment dated April 8th appeared to promise an early disposal of the question, and my Committee has since then been anxiously awaiting your reply, the non arrival of which has left matters at an absolute standstill The Committee would be therefore glad if the Durbar would, by a speedy pronouncement, enable them to come to some

decision

180-166

decision as to the fate of the Institute, which has been so long hanging in the balance

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most obedient servant,
B J Padshah
Hon Secretary, Provisional Committee
for the Indian Institute of Research

117

Copy

No. 1221 of 1902 (167)
Educational Department:
Bombay Castle 7th July 1902.

From,
The Secretary to Government.

To
The Chairman, Provisional Committee of the Indian Institute of Science

Sir,

With reference to this Government letter No. 1079, dated the 6th March last, forwarding copy of a letter No. 188, dated the 19th February 1902 from the Government of India, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to state what action has been taken by the Provisional Committee in regard to paragraphs 4 & 5 of the letter from the Government of India.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.
Sd/ A H M King
for Secretary to Government

Copy

C. 168

Esplanade House, Fort,
Bombay 10th July 1902

From
The Hon Secretary,
Provisional Committee for the Indian
Institute of Research,
Bombay

To
The Secretary to Government,
Bombay

Sir,

In the absence of the Hon'ble Dr Pushee Candy, I have the honor to acknowledge your letter dated the 4th instant, and in reply to state that the Committee lost no time in communicating with the Mysore Durbar with reference to para 4 of the letter of the Government of India forwarded with a covering letter from your office, dated March 5th. I enclose for your information a copy of the letter of my Committee to H E the Dewan of Mysore, a reply to which is being still awaited. I need scarcely add that until the Durbar notify completion of arrangements with the Resident with regard to the site, and formally commit themselves to an annual contribution which should appear adequate to

the

the Committee, we are not in a position to make proposals for the salaries of Professors, and other matters involving knowledge of our financial resources

2 With regard to the representation of the Mysore Durbar on the governing body of the Institute, I would request attention to para 5 of the Committee's letter, which expresses a cordial desire to completely meet the wishes of the Mysore Govt on that subject

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Sd/ B J Padshah,

Hon Secy, Provisional Committee for the Indian Institute of Research

Pol 236 120

1901-2

Sarkar From

File No

Serial No 53

To

THE FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE

THE DEWAN OF MYSORE

1 AUG 1902

Dated 29 7 02

Despatched

Received

General No 4140
No

Enclosure No

Directing attention to his letter No 3614, dt 4th July 02, requesting to be supplied with a copy of the plan showing the site proposed for allotment to the Tata Research Institute

Weight

No 4140

170

Rec 29/7/02

From

C L S RUSSELL Esq I C S

FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE

To

The Dewan of Mysore

Dated Bangalore 29 July 1902

Sir

I am directed to invite attention to my letter, No 3014, dated the 4th July 1902, and to ask that, if possible, the Resident may be favoured, by return, with a copy of the plan showing the site proposed for allotment to the Tata Research Institute

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C L Russell

First Assistant Resident

Section
File No
Serial No

Bangalore
th July 1902

dear Sir,

I send herewith a tracing showing the site proposed to be allotted to the Tata Research Institute, and shall feel much obliged if you will kindly have two copies made and sent to me as early as possible as the Residenc have called for copies

I remain,
Yours Sincerely,

H Wanchindaya

Colonel McNeil Campbell R F

122

C/O, Section C.T.W. Bangalore

No. W 106 29/7/02

Serial No. 6553

My dear Sir,

I send herewith a tracing showing the site proposed to be allotted to the Tata Research Institute, and shall feel much obliged if you will kindly have two copies made and sent to me as early as possible as the Residency have called for copies.

I remain
Yours sincerely
[signature]

Colonel McNutt Campbell RE 29/7

173

THE RESIDENT MYSORE

BANGALORE

29th July 1902

Subject
File No
Serial No

Dear Mr Manjundayya,

The Resident intends to go out to-morrow morning to see the site selected for the Tata Research Institute Will you kindly send by bearer the plan of the site asked for in my official letter No 4140, dated 29th July 1902.

Yours sincerely,

L Russell

H V Manjundayya Esqr
Secretary, Genl & Rev Deptt
Mysore Govt

Dear Sir,

~~I~~ This plan has been sent to you a little while ago for 2 or 3 Copies being got ~~out~~ of it Will yr. kindly send it on to the ~~Asstt~~ First Asstt Resident at once, and have the Copies made after its return? oblige

Yours sincerely

H. Wanigundayr

29 July

Col. J McNeil Campbell

Nellie 7/8/7

2082

Mis 331

Serial No 57

To

P. J. Padshah Esqrs,

Honble Secretary,

Prov^l Committee for the Indian

Institute of Science

Bombay

Sir,

Adverting to the Hon'ble Mr Justice Candy's letter dated the 25th March 1902 and to the *ad interim* reply of this Office No 16523/Ed 349, dated the 8th April last, and your subsequent communication dated the 10th Instant, I am directed to ~~express~~ state that the Durbar are pleased to learn that Bangalore has been finally fixed upon as the place where the proposed University of Research ~~should~~ will be located. The Durbar have noted the

Draft for the approval submitted to the Dewan

29/7

change in the title by which the proposed University should be called and the functions which it should undertake to perform

2 Regarding the questions (1) upon what terms the extent of land chosen for the Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore should be ceded by the Durbar and (2) to what extent ~~they~~ the Durbar should contribute annually towards the upkeep of the Institute, I am to state that these questions have been finally discussed by the Durbar and the following decisions arrived at, due regard ~~being~~ ~~of course~~ being had to the fact ~~mentioned in your letter cited above~~ that the annual expenditure

of the Institute as based upon the Report framed by Prof Masson and Col Clibborn is estimated at 2 lakhs The Durbar have resolved (1) that for the Institute of Science to be established at Bangalore ~~institute~~ consisting of 371 acres and 11 guntas as described in the plan enclosed with this Office letter No A of the 16th November 1901 be assigned to the Government of India the jurisdiction thereon being ceded on the same terms as over the Assigned Tract of the C & M Station Bangalore and subject to the condition of the assignment and the cession of jurisdiction being in force only so long as the purposes for which the grant

is made are substantially fulfilled and (2) that an annual grant of Rs 30,000/- (thirty thousand) ~~being~~ be given to the said Institute for a period of ten years, ~~instead of in perpetuity~~

3 It is the opinion of the Durbar that the payment of this annual grant should further be made subject to the condition that they should like the Government of India, have the privilege of referring questions on scientific problems to the Institute

In the Hon'ble Mr Justice Candy's ~~In your~~ letter dated the 25th 17th December 1901 to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay Education Department ~~it is stated~~ ~~you have while planing for the information of that Government~~

1-78

~~the financial prospects offered by the Durbar for the Institute included~~ the item ~~viz~~, Scholarships from the Damodar Das Charity Fund is included. I am to state that ~~there is~~ no promise seems ever to have been made ~~intention of~~ to utilize the proceeds of that Fund for Scholarships in connection ~~with~~ the Institute of Science. ~~and no promise of the kind you refer to seems to have been ever made~~ In view to avoid future doubts on this point I am directed to state that the Durbar's power to deal with that Fund on independent considerations and in such manner as may be decided hereafter, is not affected by the promises of help now made to the Institute of Science

is made, 5 I am to add that further
fulfillment action in the matter of making
grant of over the land for the purposes of
~~being~~ be for the Institute in the name of the
for a per Government of India and of
~~of in per~~ acquiring a portion thereof
3 (37 acres and 24 guntas which
Durbar is now under occupation) and
this ann on other points will be taken
further on receipt of a further commun-
ondition cation from you, which it is
like the hoped, you will make at your
have the early convenience
question 6 Lastly, as regards the
to the In question of management, it is
4 stated that the Durbar will be
17th Dec entitled to nominate one member
to the Gc of the Court so long as they make
Educat an annual grant of not less
~~have is~~ than Rs 15,000/-, while the Local
~~informed~~ Governments and Administrations

will nominate one representative of the Court irrespective of the benefactions which they may make for the Institute. The distinction made between the Durbar and other Governments in this respect is not clear. In these circumstances am directed to request the favor of your placing the matter before the Provincial Committee and suggesting to them that it is the wish of the Durbar that they should be accorded the same treatment as that shown to other Local Governments and Administrations. Your further communication regarding this point is also awaited.

I have &c

Secretary

29/7/02

30/7

LX

Secret
File No. 1 The Indian Institute
Serial No. 58

2083

Pol 67 of 30 7.02

Sir

With reference to your letter No. 3614 dated the 4th instant, I am directed to forward herewith for the information of the Hon'ble the Resident a copy of a letter addressed by the Durbar to the Hon'ble Secretary of the Indian Institute of Science, Bombay, relative to the grant of land and other matters connected with the Institute

A copy of the plan ~~proposed~~ showing the site proposed for allotment to the Institute is herewith forwarded, and I am to say that it is the same as that which was forwarded to you

Draft for the Dewan's approval
29/7

29/VII 02

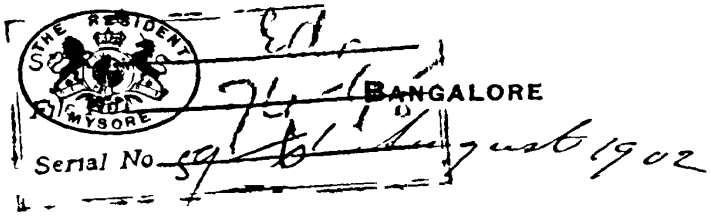
Recd 29/7/02
5432

with this Office letter No 7797 / Pol 213 dated the 20th Nov 1901

I have the
Secretary

29/7/02

2-6 183



My dear Colonel Campbell,

I am desired by the Resident to return with thanks the plan of the site of the Tata Institute, forwarded with your demi official letter dated the 29th July 1902

Yours sincerely,

Colonel D[illegible]rc eil Campbell R E

Secretary to the Government of Mysore,

Public Works Department

3.7

5/8/1902

Ears
6/9/1902

Note file

184

Serial No 3760

Esplanade House Fort
Bangalore September 2nd 1902

To
A. V. Nanjundaiya Esq M.A. M.L.
Secretary to the Government of Mysore
General & Revenue Departments,
Bangalore

Sir

Serial 38 of the printed note sheet

I am directed by the Provisional Committee of the Research Institute to acknowledge your letter No 2082/331, dated 31st July, and to express their cordial thanks for the offer of aid to the Institute which it conveys. They assume that, as stated in your letter dated November 16th 1901, the Mysore Government will give 5 lacs in cash, and the help of the State Public Works Department. They note the statements in the letter under reply with reference to the transfer of site, and the annual subsidy of Rs 30000/- offered for a period of 10 years under certain conditions.

2. The Committee observe that in your statement of these conditions, it is assumed that the Government of India have imposed the condition that they

should

should have "the privilege of referring questions on Scientific Problems to the Institute" No such condition has been imposed; but so far as the investigation of such questions can be carried on by the Institute without prejudice to its special aims in connection with education and research, the Provisional Committee are of opinion that such reference being likely to prove only advantageous to the Institute, will be always welcomed

3 With reference to the question as to representation on the Court, the Provisional Committee have agreed to recommend the addition of a new clause to the Draft Constitution providing for the special representation of the Government of Mysore as the State in which the Institute is to be located, by an additional nominee — apart from the representation already secured in the clause relating to benefactors

4 The only point which raises difficulty is the fixing of the amount of the annual Grant at Rs 300000/- In regard to this, the Provisional Committee must confess to a feeling of disappointment especially as they have all along been

convinced

convinced that the character and success of the present movement depend, to a large extent, on the equipment and resources with which the Institute can be begun. The annual grant from the Government of Mysore falls so far short of the sum necessary to secure a commencement of the undertaking on such a scale as, Mr. Tata has been advised, is essential to the carrying out of his object even according to the limited initial programme to which the scheme has now been restricted, that the Committee are not prepared to advise the acceptance of the offer until they have had an opportunity of conferring with Mr. Tata on his return from Europe in December.

5 In explanation of the difficulty to which they refer, the Provisional Committee desire to point out that Sir William Ramsay restricting the Scheme within the narrowest possible limits, estimates that a minimum annual income of ~~£~~ 14,000/- was indispensable. A subsequent report by Professor Masson and Col Clibborn which was approved by the Government of India, modifies the

Scheme

Scheme and estimates as submitted by Sir Wm Ramsay. The Provisional Committee while accepting generally the Scheme laid down in the Report, on the bases of which they addressed the Mysore Government in their letter dated March 25th 1902, felt convinced however that effect could not be given to the Mysore-Cubbon proposals with less support from the Mysore Government than an annual Subsidy of about Rs 50000/- The Committee have all along calculated on a grant of this amount; and the fixing of the grant at Rs 30000/- as intimated in your letter, has naturally produced serious disappointment, in as much as it leads to a delay in the commencement of operations

6 The Provisional Committee are so convinced of the desire of the Government of Mysore to see the project begun that they have little doubt that the Government of Mysore will be willing to re-consider the amount of its grant in the light of the financial position as now given, The Committee express the hope that, in view of Mr Tata's return in December, they will soon be placed, by the increased

 liberality

liberality of the Mysore Government, in a position to advise an immediate commencement at Bangalore

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

B J Padshah

Honorary Secretary, Provisional Committee for the Indian Institute of Research

It is hard work in the
the pick of here —
the [illegible] today.

7/9/1912 [illegible]

Section
File No
Serial No

From

Sec, Parmanent Committee for the Indian Institute of Research Bombay

To

THE SECY TO THE GOVT OF MYSORE
GEN & REV DEPT

Dated 3rd Feb '03

Despatched

Received

General No
No

Enclosure No

Reminder to the previous letter dt 2nd Sept '02

References to be marked

~~207~~ 189

Esplanade House, Fort,
Bombay February 3rd 1903

To

H. H. Ranjundayya Esq M.A., M.L.
Secretary to the Govt of Mysore
Bangalore

Sir,

I have the honor to call the attention of the Government of His Highness the Maharajah to paras 5 & 6 of my letter of September 2nd 1902 and to explain that it is impossible for my Committee to make any progress unless favored with a statement of the intentions of His Highness with regard to the matter broached therein

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
B. Padshah
Hon Secretary, Provisional Committee
for the Indian Institute of Research

To the Asstt Secy to the
Dewan [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] 1/12/43

Section
File No
Serial No

13th Feby 1903

My dear Mr Ratan Tata

I carefully went thro' the printed papers re Mr Tatas Research University which you kindly sent me for perusal & opinion & which I herewith return

2 I have no doubt that an Institute of purely Experimental Science & Technology calculated to create a spirit of experimental investigation & indirectly to improve the existing Industries & to ~~provide~~ create new ones will be of lasting benefit to the Province of Mysore is established at Bangalore

3 Inasmuch as I would place in the following order of precedence

1st An Institute with four Schools of Experimental Chemistry, Physics Biology & of Technology as proposed by Professor Ramsay

2nd An Institute of three Schools of Chemistry Physics & Technology

3rd One of three Schools, Chemistry Physics & Biology as proposed by Professor Mackenzie & Col Clibborn

4th One with two Schools of Chemistry

Chemistry & Physics

The first-scheme is estimated to cost

Initial Capital Outlay 5 lacs
annual Outlay 2·10 lacs

The 2nd + 3rd cost about the same viz

Capital Outlay 6·5 lacs
Average Annual do 1·5 lacs

The fourth may not cost more than 2/3rds of the 2nd or 3rd viz

Capital 4 lacs
Average annual outlay 1 lac

4 - The Contributions already promised are

	Capital	annual grant
(1) Govt of India	"	30000
(2) Govt of Mysore	5 lac	30,000
(3) Mr Tata	"	120,000
Total	5	1,80,000

5 - For the first-Scheme an additional grant of 30000 Rs is required but as this has not met with the approval of Govt of India & as it is not therefore intended to start the Institute on this Scale, no additional grant can reasonably be demanded from Mysore

6 I regret that the 3rd Scheme has had preference over the 2nd both costing about the same. For either of them, the promised grant is in excess by 30000 Rs. If this excess be partly for two year it may meet the additional requirements & for passage

Money &c which will not all be required at once

7. I am thus unable to understand why more is asked from Mysore why 75000 Rs is suggested by only the modified 3rd Scheme is to be carried out. Has the Tata since reduced his endowment from 120000 Rs to Rs 45000?

8. Before therefore we finally decide to promise more I venture to suggest for the consideration of Government that the same expert opinion viz that of Professors Ramsay & Masson may be obtained by us on the question whether with a Capital Outlay of 4 out of the 5 lacs promised & with an annual income of one lac (75000 now suggested + 25000 being amount of interest on the balance of one lac + on the 6·25 lacs now at the credit of Damodara Chandu) an Institute of our own on Scale 4 cannot at once be started and in the near future if not immediately a School of Technology on the full Scale suggested by Professor Ramsay & a School of Biology on ~~a Scale~~ a limited Scale suited to the requirements of our Province

cannot be added by the abolition
or absorption of (1) our Dept of Agricultural
Chemistry costing 32000 Rs (2) of
our Industrial Schools costing
about 20000 Rs (3) of our Bacteriological
Laboratory costing 8000 Rs & (4) by
reduction to the minimum requirements
of administration alone of our
Geological Dept costing 94000 Rs.
Q. If this is considered ~~feasible~~
quite practicable the next question
for decision will be whether, in
view of our requirements for the
Cawnpore Scheme & the Govt Dept
of Electrical Engineering required
to be maintained for its working
(2) of the existing extensive field
mining & coffee industry (3) of the
~~large~~ command of considerable
water power in the land yet remaining
to be harnessed & (4) of the large
amount of mineral wealth waiting
to be brought to the surface in
all parts of the Province, we
should not establish & maintain
such an Institute independently
of outside help & control but
should prefer to add large endow-
ments to those of a private
individual & to hand them over
to an

to an outside independent body
however influentially it may be
constituted

10 If this view of the question which
I place before you with great
diffidence has already been
considered & given up as un
practicable or less beneficial to
the State eventually & my opinion
is asked only on the amount of
additional grant - that may be
promised, considering our own
present - financial condition & our
ordinary Educational requirements & our
~~much at once~~ ~~that~~ for this Scheme am of opinion
that what has been
already promised viz 5 lacs for
buildings & 30000 annual grant
is very liberal For the 2nd Scheme a
a School of Technology Rs 45000 ~~maybe~~
~~fees~~ & for the first Rs 60000 maybe
promised

11 As the Committee of Damodara
Dass Charities are practically
willing ~~to place the entire fund~~
~~at the disposal of~~ to devote the
income from this fund to endow
Professorships or Lectureships &
Scholarships & Fellowships in
Experimental Science & as
the

Estimate for the Institute already provides for such chairs & Scholarships. They may be willing to contribute to the Institute 15000 R or more out of the 25000 R. The funds may begin to yield ~~in future~~ at the end of three years from now. From our Est. Budget we must provide only for the balance as regards the 5 lacs required for buildings & fittings. We may provide in the Budget 3 lacs for the 1st year & 2 lacs for the 2nd year. The Transport lines having been practically completed & no new buildings on any large scale are in contemplation the above grant may safely be made.

Yours sincerely

G R Subbaiyan

Memorandum by the Inspector General of Education on the aid to be given by the Mysore State to the proposed Institute of Science of Mr Tata

File No 74 1/97
Serial No 165762
Dated 18th March 1903

3

********** ****** ** **

1 As far as I can judge of the present difficulties regarding the opening of the Institute of Science the annual working expenses can not be reduced below Rs 210 000 if it is to fulfil its high aims A provision for scholarships and fellowships in the Institute and a few travelling fellowships seems also necessary The least amount required under the circumstances can not fall short of Rs 250 000 a year

2 After mature consideration it has apparently been decided by the Provisional Committee of the Institute to locate it in Bangalore The advantages of such location to the Mysore State will undoubtedly be great Mysore is rich in mineral products and other natural resources The electric power developed by the Sivasamudram Works is capable of very large expansion and even if the present amount of power is not largely increased it will have to be put to various Industrial uses after the gold mines which now utilise the power are exhausted The line for conveying power from the falls to the Kolar Gold Fields passes within 7 miles of Bangalore which is destined in the near future to develope into one of the greatest centres of industrial activity in India Under these circumstances the location of the highest institution in India for scientific research at Bangalore would be of immense

immense importance to the people of the State Directly or indirectly it will give an impetus to industrial activity and growth of wealth in the State which can not be obtained from any other available means The local industries and questions connected wit development of the natural resources of Mysore will probably claim the attention of the authorities of the Institute first The mere presence and available aid of men trained in the methods of scientific investigation and research in their midst must exert a highly stimulating effect upon the industrial activities of the community Among the minor advantages may be mentioned the wholesome influence which the proximity of the highest Scientific Institute will exercise on the scientific instruction imparted in the local Government College and other neighbouring Colleges Bangalore is likely to become the principal centre of scientific thought and research in India when the Institute is established in it It will in course of time be a home of learned congresses of scientists and a centre from which will be disseminated the latest advances in scientific research

3 Under these circumstances any annual grant that the Government of H H the Maharaja of Mysore can make to the Institute may be viewed in the light of a profitable investment which will greatly add to the prosperity of the State The State has liberally promised an excellent site and five lacs for buildings to the Provisional Committee But considering the facts that a commencement can not be made with any reasonable hope of successfully accom-

accomplishing the objects for which the Institute is to be established unless the funds available from Mr Tata's benefaction are largely supplemented and that the Mysore State will largely and especially ~~[illegible]~~ benefit by the establishment of the Institute I would submit that an annual grant of not less than Rs 50 000 may be promised for a period of ten years with a prospect of increasing the grant to Rs 75 000 a year either before or on the expiration of the period of ten years The Mysore State spent last year exclusive of the fees Rs 68 824 on the Central College Rs 41 641 on the Maharaja's College Rs 14 740 on the Shimoga College and Rs 41 453 on the Maharani's College If His Highness Government are of opinon that the cost of University education in Mysore is already so high that they can not afford to give The large grant proposed by me to the Institute of Science I would recommend the ~~[illegible]~~ abolition of the College departments of the Maharani's College and th Shimoga College The College Department of the former College was opened much too soon before there was a fairly good High School Even now the High School Classes are almost empty and the F A Class which has had a trial of six years has only one pupil at present In the Shimoga College the average number on the roll of the F A classes was 26 last year These 26 students can be easily drafted into the Colleges at Bangalore and Mysore with the help if necessary of small scholarships given to poor students Last year the College Department of the Maharani s College cost Rs 13 717 and the corresponding department of the Shimog

Shimoga College cost Government Rs 11 199 These amounts can be saved without the least hardship to any body by the abolition of the F A classes in both institutions Also if the fees are increased as I have lately proposed in all Colleges and High ~~Schools~~ Schools th net cost to Government of these institutions is likely to be considerably reduced Judicious economy in the expenditure on High and University education in the directions indicated by me could set free funds for a liberal grant to the Institute of Science

4 I would submit that the grant to the Institute of Science should be provided in the State Fund Budget under Head (19) Scientific and Minor Departments as it will be solely devoted to Research and not to Public Instruction proper

I would make the grant to the Institute conditional upon the authorities admitting at least two Mysore Students every year To ensure a supply of highly qualified graduates for admission who can hold their own in competition with the best Science and Engineering Graduates of other Provinces I would submit that three of the highest graduates in Physics of the Central College should be sent every year to the Presidency College on monthly scholarships of Rs 25 each to study for the M A Degree Examination in Branch II, Physical Science At present the State offers three Engineering scholarships for which there have not been for the last two years a sufficient number of applicants Evidently Engineering studies are out of favour with the graduates of Mysore The scholarships may be abolished or reduced to one and three new scholarships for the study of Physical

Physical Science in the Presidency College may be instituted From the Mysoreans that pass the M A Degree Examination in Physical Science at least two qualified men may be admitted into the Institute of Science every year with ~~the~~ benefit to themselves and profit to the State Masters of Arts in Physical Science will be decidedly superior as research students to Bachelors however good the latter may be

H J Bhabha

Inspector General

~~Esplanade~~ House Fort,
~~Bombay~~ 19th May 1908

To
A. L. Ranganathaiya Esq. M.A. M.L.
General Secretary to the Government of Mysore
Bangalore

Sir,

I have the honour to call the attention of the Durbar to para 18, (copy annexed), of the letter No. 281, dated 1st instant, from the Government of India to the Government of Bombay, re the Research Institute, and to request that the Durbar would now be so good as to put the Provisional Committee in possession of their final intentions of financial aid to the Institute. It will be impossible for my Committee to make any such expeditious progress as the Government of India direct in the concluding paragraph of their letter, unless the Government of His Highness the Maharajah, by an early statement of their views, enable the Committee to survey the financial position of the Research Institute as a whole.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant
B J Padshah
Hon Secy, Provisional Committee for the Research Inst

Copy of para. 18 of the letter No 281 dated 7th May 1903 from the Government of India to the Government of Bombay

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The Government of India are willing in addition to the annual grant of £2 000 a year which they have already promised to contribute for the period of ten years, any further sum that may be required to make up together with the Mysore grant one-third of the current expenditure of any year subject to a maximum of £5 000 They are indeed prepared to go still further It is now understood that the Mysore Durbar are ready to raise their contribution to Rs 50000 a year for a period of ten years Should this be the case the Govt of India are prepared in their turn to sanction a similarly increased subsidy This arrangement will bring up the income of the Institute to Rs 2 25 000 (£15000) a sum exceeding by £1000 the highest estimate at any time framed or sanctioned by Sir William Ramsay The Government of India are further willing to contribute a sum of one lakh of Rupees towards the construction and equipment of the necessary buildings The Committee will then have six lakhs at their disposal for the purpose of meeting an estimate amounting to 6/2 lakhs some of the

items

items in which can be allowed to stand over until further funds have been collected from the public who are interested in the success of the undertaking

Section
File No
Serial No

To

B J Padshah Esq

Hon^y Secretary, Provisional Committee
for the Indian Institute of
Research

Sir, I am directed to
reply to your letter of
2/9/02 requesting
the Durbar to reconsider
the amount of their
annual grant to
the Institute and to
increase it from
Rs 30,000 to Rs 75,000

2 The Durbar regret
that the annual

To see for appt.
1st After appt, this may
be typed for Sec^y to HH
26/5/03

Yes.

income of Rs 1,80,000, expected to accrue to the Institute from the several sources indicates the margin is more than sufficient to defray the annual expenditure of Rs 1,65,750 estimated in the joint report of Professor Masson and Col Clibborn and that the help already promised by the Durbar in the shape of site, a grant of 5 lacs on account of initial expenditure and an annual grant of Rs 30,000 is by no means disproportionate to the benefits derivable from the location of the Institute within the State

x) 1) Interest from Mr Tata's endowment Rs 1,20,000
2) Contribution promised by the Govt of India Rs 30,000
3) do by the Govt of Mysore Rs 30,000
Total Rs 1,80,000

'10'

I am therefore to inform you that on a consideration of the above facts as to the present prospective demands on the State Exchequer and the claims of the Native States on the Government of the State, the Govt do not see their way to increase the annual grant from Rs 30,000 to Rs 75,000

3 In the telegraphic summary the Govt indicate with reference to the GOI, Secretary 1903 to the Bombay

fool; the poor of India
are reported to be
under the impression
that the Mysore Durbar
are prepared to raise
the annual contribution
to Rs 50,000 a.a.

I am to observe that
there is no foundation, within the Durbar's knowledge,
for such an impression
and to request that, if
the impression was due
to any representation from
the Provisional Committee,
the fool of India may
be informed at an early date of the Durbar's
views as communicated
in the present letter

Yours
Sd/- H.

26/5/03

5

No 173811 10/6/03
Secy 2699

Section
File No 74
Serial No 68

To

K J Padshah Esq,
Honorary Secretary, Provisional
Committee for the Indian
Institute of Research

Submitted with
Hon'ble for approval
5 VI 03

Sir,

I am directed to reply to your letter dated 2nd September 1902 requesting the Durbar to reconsider the amount of their annual grant to the Institute and to increase it from Rs 70,000 to Rs 75,000

2 The Durbar observe that the annual income of Rs 1,80,000 expected to accrue to the Institute from the several sources indicated in the margin is more than sufficient to defray the annual expenditure of Rs 1,65,700 estimated in the Joint report of Professor Masson and Col Clibborn and that the help already promised by the Durbar in the shape of site a grant of 5 lacs on account of initial penditure and an annual

		Rupees
1	Interest from Mr Tata's endowment	1,20,000
2	Contribution promised by the Government of India	30,000
3	Contribution promised by the Government of Mysore	30,000
	Total	1,80,000

grant of Rs 30,000 is by no means dis-
-proportionate to the benefits derivable
from the location of the Institute within
the State I am therefore to inform you
that, on a consideration of the above
facts as well of the present and
prospective demands of the State Education
Department and of the claims of the
Institute on the beneficence of other
States the Durbar do not see their way
to increase the annual grant from Rs
30,000 to Rs 75,000

3 In the telegraphic summary of
the Government of India's letter of the
1st May 1903 to the Bombay Government
the Government of India are reported
to be under the impression that the
Mysore ~~Durbar~~ are prepared to raise the
annual contribution to Rs 50,000 I am
to observe that there is no foundation,
within the ~~Durbar's~~ of H H's Govt knowledge, for such
an impression and to request that, if
the impression was due to any represent-
-ation from the Provisional Committee

the Government of India may be informed at an early date of the ~~Duke's~~ views ~~as~~ communicated in the present letter

I have &c,

Secretary 9/6/43

V H

28/5/43

Office Draft (Letter)

Myso e Dewan's Office
Branch

Ed 501

13876
25 JUN 1903

Section Esplanade House, Fort,
File No Bombay, June 17th, 1903
Serial No 6367

To

H V Nanjundayya Esqr, M A, M L,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
General & Revenue Departments,
B a n g a l o r e

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter dated the 10th instant, which I shall lose no time in placing before the Provisional Committee, and in forwarding to the Government of India as soon as I am favoured with the views of the Mysore Government on one or two points regarding which, after perusing your letter, I still feel in doubt

2 The doubt arises in this way You say in para 2, that the Mysore Government are not prepared to raise the annual grant from Rs 30,000 to Rs 75,000 as requested But you do not say that they are not prepared to raise it to any intermediate sum, say Rs 50,000. You are, indeed, careful to point out in para 3, and with perfect truth, that our impression that the Government of Mysore was likely to increase its subsidy to at least Rs 50,000, rested on no official authority, but your letter does not explicitl state that the Government of His Highness the Mahrajah is not prepared to condider the question of such a further increase, especially in view of the recent letter of the Government of India of May 1st, an extract from which was submitted by me in my letter

to you dated the 19th ultimo (A printed copy of the letter of the Government of India in extenso, is enclosed herewith, for the information of the Durbar)

3 The grounds on which the Mysore Government hold their present offer to be sufficient are, (a) that our present funds would be adequate to the carrying out of the Scheme on the Mason-Gibbon Scale; & (b) that the Mysore aid is not disproportionate to the expenditure on that scale But in his letter, dated March 25th, 1902, to His Excellency the Diwan, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy explained "that the annual expenditure of the Institute is expected to be two lacs or above that sum" The subsequent experience of the Committee (when making tentative offers of Chairs) showed that the scale on which the salaries of Professors had been fixed in the estimates (both of Sir William Ramsay & the Gibbon-Mason Report) was certainly not too high Professor Mason himself could not be induced to accept a chair on Rs.1800 a year, pensionable within 10 years Again in calculating the funds at present available, you (like the Government of India) make no allowance for the charge with which Mr Tata's gift is burdened -- the cost of sending one Parsi youth annually to England, a charge which Rs 15,000 & Rs 20,000 a year (Note Personally I hold that even Professor Ramsay's estimates are too low for a safe beginning, but my Committee would probably, in deference to the wishes of the Government of India, proceed on their basis)

I am, therefore, still hopeful of a sympathetic reply from the Government of Mysore, seeing that they have now before them a new fact, viz the letter of the Government of India, seriously endeavouring to put the Institute on a sound financial basis, and seeing that the Mysore Government founded their present decision on an underestimate of the contemplated expenditure, and an overestimate of the available resources My Committee have gratefully acknowledged the enlightened liberality of the Mysore Government, but a grant, which might not be inadequate when the expenditure is calculated at $1\frac{2}{3}$ lacs, may obviously be increased without extravagance when the minimum expenditure is taken at $2\frac{1}{10}$ lacs (exclusive of the charge for the Parsi youth), the minimum which forms the basis of the Government of India's calculations in their last letter, and to which my Committee and Mr Tata mean to adhere I am confident that with these data before them, the Government of Mysore will not come to a decision which would throw the Scheme back into the hopeless situation from which the letter of the Government of India has sought to extricate it

5 But whatever be the final decision of the Government of Mysore, I beg that it should be a final answer, and that it should be communicated to me with all convenient despatch, so that my Committee may be enabled to make an early pronouncement as to whether the Scheme on the original lines is to go forward Should the decision be (contrary to my expectation) unfavourable, may I

Office Draft. Letter)

Myso e Dewan's Office,
Branch
Section
File No
Serial No

To Rao Sahib Pandoba Esqr
Hony Secretary
Indian Institute of Research
Esplanade House
Fort Bombay

Date of passing the draft
Date of despatch 27-6-03

Regd No 18173
File No & date (if any) Mis 2854

No of Encls

11-7-03

SIR,

In reply to your letter dated 17 instant, I am directed to state, that after giving the question their best consideration the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore regret their inability to increase the annual grant of Rs

thirty thousand already
offered by them

I have &c

27/6/3
Secretary

WD
27/6/03

Diary no 1891

Ed F 90-1904

7249 Esplanade House Fort

Bombay 30th March 1904

Submitted with previous papers. We agree with Mr Ker. The Govt will be pleased when we have another member. Mr Wise is a person of weight & ability. Govt 21 Jany 1905

Ed F 90-5

Esplanade House, Fort

Bombay, 30th March 1904

8269

From

Rev Dr D Mackichan, D D

Chairman of the Provisional Committee

for a Research Institute

To

H E Sir P N Krishnamurthi, K C S I ,

Dewan of Mysore,

Bangalore

Sir,

With reference to the previous correspondence on the subject of the proposed Research Institute, I am directed by the Provisional Committee to communicate to the Durbar the offer of the Government of India conveyed in a letter from Mr Risley dated 23rd February 1904 which runs as follows -

"The Government of India grant will take either of the following forms, according as the Provisional Committee may elect but the election once made will hold good for the term of 10 years

(a) An annual grant for ten years equal in amount to the Mysore annual grant, but subject to a maximum of Rs 50,000 <u>or</u>

Diary no 1891

Ed. F 90-1904

Palace de House Tech

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(b) A grant in each of the ten years equal to one-third of the total expenditure of the year, less Rs 30,000, but subject to a minimum of Rs 30,000 and a maximum of Rs 45,000 No expenditure upon travelling fellowships is to be included in the total expenditure of the year

Illustration -	
Expenditure of the year	210,000
One-third of above	70,000
Less	30,000
Contribution to be made by the Govt of India	40 000

The Government of India, it will be seen, have thus offered an annual grant of Rs 50,000 provided the Government of H E the Maharaja of Mysore allots an equal annual grant Under these circumstances, my Committee venture to hope that, even at this last hour, His Highness Government may see their way to offer the required support, and thus avert the risk of the whole scheme falling through for want of it

2 The Government of India in their Resolution No 288 dated Simla, the 6th May 1903 observe " When the property has vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, the Government will proceed, in consultation with Mr Tata, to consider the legislation which will be necessary to bring the Institute into being, and to give it a constitution such as will enable it to enter upon its work at once and to develope and extend that work as its resources will permit The draft Bills of the Provisional Committee and of the Simla Conference were prepared at earlier stages of the discussion and it will be necessary to re-consider the question with reference to the purposes of the Institute as now defined In deciding upon the

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nature of the proposed legislation, Mr Tata's wishes and opinions will of necessity varry the greatest weight, but when a new corporate body is to be created, the legislation necessary for the purpose must of course be introduced upon the responsibility of Government"

In connection with the above, the Provisional Committee would be glad to know the views of the Mysore Government as to the amount of representation which they would desire in the managemert of the Institute in the event of the Scheme being started, so that they might be enabled to bear in mind the wishes of the Durbar in making proposals to Government regarding legislation

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient servant,

D MacKichan

Chairman of the Provisional Committee

Diary no 1891 Ed = 90 — 1904 Sl 1

Place de House Foch

Boulogne 30th March 1904

Section
File No
Serial No

France

Sir

I have the honour to be
Your obedient Servant
Chairman of the Provisional
Committee for a
Research Institute

To

H.E. Sir P. M. Ben Inamunde
H.E.S.I.
Dewan of Mysore
Bangalore

the original letter was sent to the Dewan, initialled by him — 7/9/04

With reference to the previous correspondence on the subject of the proposed Research Institute I am directed by the Provisional Committee to communicate to the Darbar the offer of the Government of India contained in a letter from Sir Raleigh dated 23rd February, 1904, which runs, as follows

The Govt of India trust will take either of the following forms according as the Provisional Committee may elect with the election once made will hold for for the term of 10 years

2 (a) An annual grant for 10 years equal in amount to the Regular annual grant, and subject to a maximum of Rs 50,000, or

(b) a grant in each of the ten years equal to one-third of the total Expenditure of the year less Rs 30,000; such subject to a minimum of Rs 30,000 & a maximum of Rs 45,000. No Expenditure upon training fellow ships is to be included in the total Expenditure of the year"

Illustration

Expenditure of the year	210 000
one third of the same.	70,000
Less	30,000
Contribution to be made by the Govt of India	40,000

The Govt of India, it will be seen, have thus offered an annual grant of Rs 50,000 provided the Govt of H. E the Maharaja of Nepaul allots an equal annual grant. Under these circumstances we Commissioners venture to hope that, even at this last hour, the Princes Govt may see their way to offer the required ~~help~~ support & thus

avert the risk of the whole scheme falling through for want of it

The Govt of India in their Resn No 288 dated Simla the 6th May 1903 observe when the proposal has vested in the Treasurer of charitable Endowments the Govt will proceed in consultation with his Talukdars to consider the legislation which will be necessary to bring the Institute into being & to give it a Constitution such as will enable it to enter upon its work at once & to ~~dev~~ develop it where that work as its resources will permit. The draft bills of Provincial Committee & of the Simla Conference were prepared at earlier stages of the discussion & it will be necessary to reconsider the question with reference to purposes of the Institute as now defined. In deciding upon the nature

if of the proposed legislation but I take
wishes & opinions will of necessity receive
the greatest weight both when a new
corporate body is to be created & the
legislation necessary for the purpose
must of course be introduced upon
the responsibility of Govt

In connection with the above,
the Provisional Committee would be
glad to know the views of the Govt
respecting Govt as to the amount of
representation which they would
desire ~~in~~ the management of the
Institute in the event of the
scheme being started so that
they might be enabled to bear in
mind the wishes of the Dublin
in making proposals to Govt regarding
legislation

I have &c.

J. G. MacKechan
Chairman of the Provisional
Committee

Offy

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Section — Ed

File No — 71

Serial No — 70

(2377)-90-2

Ed

21/22/9/04

To the Revd Dr D Mackichan
D D

Chairman of the
Provisional Committee
for a Research Institute

Sir

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th March 1904 informing that the Govt of India are willing to give an annual grant of Rs 50,000 for the proposed Research Institute, provided that the Mysore Govt allots an equal grant and requesting that under the circumstances the grant of Rs 30,000 already proposed by the Mysore Govt may be raised to Rs 50,000

2 In this connection I am to invite attention

to the Durbar's letter to Her B I Paoshah No 17387 - Mus 2699 dated the 10th June 1903 expressing ~~their~~ inability to increase the allowance already granted without strain on the resources of the State and with due regard to the claims of the Institute on the benevolence of other States. His Highness' Govt consider that they have already shewn sufficient liberality and should not undertake any further liability in connection with the scheme. However much the importance and the utility of the Institute by themselves may demand a sympathetic consideration, yet I am to state that the Durbar regret that the conditions above stated, preclude them from complying with your request.

3 Regarding the amount of representation which Mysore is to have in the management of the Institute, I am to

Offg " / / Chairman of the Provincial Committee

25 J 276

State that the Government receive this opinion like it is finally decided to locate the Sanatorium at Bangalore. In conclusion they express the hope that your Committee will soon be able to give a practical shape to the wishes of the late lamented Dr I R Pata

I have &c
D 20/9/1904
Secretary

Dr
19 9 '04

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Signed by Mr D K Venkatramana Iyengar

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ECOPLAN AT HOUSE
Section
File No
Serial No

25th April 1900.

Dear Devan Sahib

I wired to you from Raichur that as soon as I get to Bombay, I should send you an estimate of what I consider to be the expenditure that will be required for starting the Institute with an efficiency which will entitle it to rank higher than a 'third-grade College - a condition which you yourself deprecated

2 I shall start with Sir William Ramsay's minimum of £ 14000 a year That estimate provides £ 4000 a year for 4 chairs and £ 2500 for 5 assistants also £ 1800 annually for apparatus and Library Experience has taught us the difficulty of getting Professors on such terms and Messrs Clibborn and Lasson raised the estimates for the chairs by 25%, I am myself disposed to add £ 3000 a year on account of Professors and assistants I should very much like to add more The estimates for Laboratory and Library renewal made by Messrs Clibborn and Lasson have been variously criticised as insufficient Still I would take my addition of £ 3000 a year to cover that item also

3 Sir William Ramsay makes no provision for Scholarships tenable by the students of the Institute I hold that a provision of Rs 60 a month for 50 students is the very minimum to be provided - this means £ 2400 a year

4 There is also to be added an item for Fellowships to be

held at the Institute, or Travelling Fellowships to be held in Europe, Japan, and America by our best men going up for further training under more stimulating circumstances I should provide 20 such on £150 to £200 a year, - say £3000 Supposing these Fellowships are held for 5 years, this provides for the election of 4 men only every year If research is worth training for, it is worth maintaining paid men to do after their years of training

5. Thus adhering to the Ramsay programme, we have the following budget of expenditure

	£
Ramsay s minimum	14,000
Add for better salaries of staff and better upkeep of laboratory and library	3,000
Add for Scholarships	2,400
Add for Fellowships & Travelling Fellowships	3,000
Contingencies - say	600
Total	£ 23,000

6. This much, if we adhere to the Ramsay programme But I submit that Mr Tata's published programme included much more than this, and that if we select (1) an Agricultural Department, (2) a Hygienic Department and (3) a Department for Industrial and Vital Statistics, we should be doing less than needful in supplying the crying wants of the country Each of them should be taken to cost £2500 a year at least. There is, moreover, the duty of subsidising isolated research by men in their own homes, as the Royal Society subsidised my friend Dr Row, with a grant-in-aid

of instruments, expenses for Research Scholarships tenable in Government laboratories, expenses of publication of our results, expenses of subsiding Chairs in existing Colleges to help them to prepare students for our Institute, expenses in a hundred unpredictable ways of which the only thing certain is that they are bound to arise The total minimum for which such efficiency as you and I desire cannot be very short of £ 30,000

7 With these data before you, we shall be both surprised and disappointed if we are not favoured with the assent of the Durbar to contribute a minimum of Rs 50,000 a year, plus a fifth of all the surplus expenditure over Rs 2,50,000 a year These were the proposals I laid before you when we parted at Bangalore these were the proposals you promised not to reject without further consideration, and these are the proposals I still press for your favourable decision As I explained personally if the Institute be treated liberally, it promises to be the Berlin of India, covering Mysore with glory as the centre of scientific culture But to attain to that position, the Institute should miss no source of benefaction

8 It would appear that the location at Bangalore would involve a sacrifice of some of the benefactions which people appear ready to make On my arrival I found the Bombay press talking of an offer made by the Thakore of Gondal through the Times of India- No offer of the kind has reached us directly but what the Times of India says I enclose herewith I also enclose in original a telegram I have received from Rajkot

Sheet, No 4

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

B J Padshah

P S

I have conveyed to the Chairman and Secretary of the Taj Mahal Hotel Company your promised patronage on the occasion of the visit of the Prince They will write to you directly I am also advancing the matter of the Silk Farm

To be accurate the ex-Divan of Gondal had sent a private offer to Mr Kanga one of the partners of Messr Tata & Co , and it was in virtue of this offer that Mr D J Tata telegraphed to me the offer of a Kathiavad Prince Then the Thakore Sahib wired his offer to the Times of India Now Mr H A Wadia Bar-at-Law had charge of the negotiations and it appears that the Thakore may be induced to give a sum if the Institute be kept in Bombay But so far, the firm offer is conditional on location at Gondal, and that is out of the question

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My dear Mr Saha

From the talk I have had with the Mr-Paoshak the other day at Bangalore, it is not clear to me as to what exactly is the scheme regarding the Saha Institute at present. In the Government of Madras in their letter of 8th February last to the Bombay Govt. it is calculated that the endowment properties yield annually Rs 1,25,000, which sum with the Mysore Grant-in-aid of Rs 30,000 and the Govt. of Madras Grant-in-aid of Rs 77,500 will amount to an annual income of Rs 2,32,500. With an assured income of this amount, it is stated in the letter that it should be possible for the business of the Institute to carr

on their operations on a scale commensurate
with the high aims of the late Ter Sahib. but forgot
however mentioned to me that the estimates
given by Sir William Ramsay, Professor
Masson and Col Clibborn were under
estimates, and that more money
was needed. Considering ~~however~~ that
the Government of India have stated
that the sum of Rs 2,32000 now available
is sufficiently liberal for the present purposes
of the Institute, I wished to have an
idea of the expenditure which made
an increased grant from Tarpore absolute
necessary. but Ter Paadshah ~~however~~,
was ~~unable~~ notable to ~~furnish me with the details~~ explain to me any existing ~~the~~ any
~~at the time~~ necessity for more money, and has subsequently
hired from Raichore promising
to send definite estimates from
Bombay As haiwness, when he saw

Ommmxxx

me, he was somewhat pressing to have an intimation of my views, I told him that I was prepared to advise the Highness the Maharaja to grant an additional contribution so as with the liberality of the Govt of India, to amount to Rs 20000 but the grant is to be paid only after the Institute is started in Bangalore and if it is shown to be absolutely needed for expenditure. The Parishad does not want any restrictions, but before further considering the matter, I am waiting for the details which he has promised to furnish from Bombay

There is one point however, on which I wish to be clear I see in the papers of reports of and by the Thakore Sahib of Gondal and by the Corporations of Bombay and Calcutta in each

the Institute is located, 125 in the place of their choice. Mr Passhah also showed me a telegram referring to a Kathiawar Prince and a letter from a gentleman in Calcutta ~~saying that the Corporation of that place~~ saying that endeavours were being made to have the Institute in their much from para 14(8) of the Govt. of India letter, however, it looks as if its location at Bangalore is settled, as far at any rate as that Govt is concerned. But the ~~bids~~ offers of help now stated to be made by others are, I am afraid, assuming the appearance of an unwholesome competition for the possession of the Institute by means of higher bids. It was more or less the offer first made by Mysore that formed the basis for the help now ~~promised~~ given by the Govt of India. I must also take the liberty of saying that any competition at this stage does not appear to be in

Confidential.

No. 28

Conformable with the ~~pledge~~ offer perhaps a better word — I will not say pledge — which your late respected father had taken to have the Institute in the Mysore State. It is unnecessary however for me to write at any length in this direction, since you are ~~to~~ in full possession of all the previous facts and can guide yourself in their light.

Yours sincerely

(Sd) P. R. Krishna Iyerte

Esplanade House, Fort
Bombay, May 5th 1905

My dear Sir Krishna Murti,

I am very much obliged to you for your letter dated 28th ultimo, which invites more or less full explanations from me with regard to the location of the Institute, and also the financia needs of the Institute These explanations I now gladly submit

I admit at once your statement that "it was more or less the offer first made by Mysore that formed the basis for the help now given by the Government of India" But I must explain at full length what I consider to be the situation with regard to what you call the oft-repeated wishes, not to say pledges" of my late father, to have the Institute in the Mysore State That such was my father's wish when he expected that the grant from Mysore would amount to a lac of rupees annually is quite true You may remember that when the matter was first broached, this was the figure named, not authoritatively, but still in a way to justify an expectation on our part of getting that amount You yourself, at the conference at Bangalore (on 15th December 1899) suggested that Mysore should subsidise the entire chemical branch, which at the time was estimated to cost at least Rs 74000 a year I believe it was understood in Mysore that it would have to offer very liberal terms at the start in order to secure the establishment of the Institute there, because it was realized, and in fact the late Sir Sheshadri Iyer acknowledged, that once the Institute went out of Western In-

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dia to Mysore it would be cut off from all hopes of further help from Native Princes and wealthy residents of Bombay And it was only because my father felt that the Mysore Durbar was so liberal as to offer the sum of one lac a year, that when pressed by leading men here not to let his endowment of so large a sum go out of Bombay, he said he would stand by his promise to the Dewan to go to Bangalore But when Sir Sheshadri came here in February 1900, in conversation with some of the leading men of Bombay who were invited to meet him at our house, in response to their appeal to him not to take away the Institute to distant Bangalore, he said that if Bombay was prepared to do its duty he would not stand in the way It was then that my father, confident of further help in future from Western India, suggested that if the Bombay Corporation was prepared to give Rs.50,000 a year he would be ready to forego the other advantages offered by Mysore, and offered to find an additional 5 lacs for the buildings, to make up for the Mysore grant In fact later on he created a fund (still existing) from the profits of the Management of his Nagpur Mills which brings in about Rs.50,000 a year, to be devoted for the purpose of helping the Institute* The site proposed was at Trombay, just outside the Bombay Municipal limits and some difficulty arose as to whether the Corporation could legally support an Institution so situated The grant proposed at first was 30,000 but I have reason to believe that it would have been increased to the full 50,000 my father asked for, if the proposal to establish the Institute near Bombay came to a head, and the Governor was willing to pass an Act to bring Trombay within Bombay Municipal limits But about this time the Government of India from whom we

* The fund has been already appropriated for the benefit of the Institute in a different way

* was quite diff

expected an annual grant of £5000 informed us that they would give us only £2000 a year, and we felt that the total so made up was not adequate and so fell back to the original proposal But to our great dismay Mysore also informed us that they too were not prepared to give us more than £2000 a year

You will remember that when I went to Mysore during the Installation Ceremonies I saw H H. the Maharaja and told him that this reduction made it impossible for us to go to Bangalore I subsequently explained to Mr Machonochie that unless Mysore gave a lac it was not worth our while to leave Bombay, as I felt confident that in course of time the Princes and Rulers of Western India and other benefactors would contribute very liberally and help to bring the Institute's revenues to the Standard always aimed at by us, whereas if we remained in Mysore territory we had no hopes of support except from that State I told Mr Machonochie that I was surprised at this further reduction, as my father had understood from you that the terms "liberal help" in your telegram to Mr Candy at Simla had meant a sum of at least 50,000. I distinctly remember Mr Machonochie asking me if the additional 20,000 would make me change my views, and I replied that for my part I would accept a lac or nothing, and that rather than let 30,000 buy our 1,25,000, the family would be prepared to make further sacrifices and find the 30,000 they would lose by refusing the Mysore offer I subsequently saw the Resident and yourself, and urged upon you to treat us more liberally and tried to find out the cause which induced the Mysore Durbar to reduce their offer from a lac to 30,000. I was quite dis

appointed at the result of my visit to Mysore and on my return gave an account of my doings there to the Committee The enclosed extract from the minutes of the proceedings of that meeting speaks for itself It was informally decided at that meeting that the Mysore offer should not be accepted unless they gave Rs.75,000 The Chairman I believe wrote to your Government, asking them to increase their offer, ~~which~~ such they declined to do so To make quite sure, the final Mysore proposition was communicated to my father then in Europe and he was asked to wire if he were prepared to accept the offer, and he telegraphed back to say "No."

Later, the Government of India wrote to say that if Mysore gave 50,000 they would give 50,000 also Your Government was again approached and again refused to give more than 30,000 Our Committee felt that unless at least a sum of 2,25,000 was available a no start could be made This was not for want of trying, because we wrote in to several educational bodies and individuals to find out what salaries would be necessary to secure good men as professors, and their replies showed that the 185000 available then would not be enough But on this head Mr. Padshah has already written to you The situation (as far as I understand it) when ~~where~~ my father died, was this that your Government refused to raise their grant and our Committee felt that unless more money was available we could not make a start, and so were not able to accept your offer. Even as late as September 1904 your Government wrote to us to state :- "The Durbar reserve their opinion till it is finally decided to locate the Institute at Bangalore". From which it appears that the Durbar then recognized that we had not accepted their offer I am oblige

H.S. 241

else offered me for a more suitable place So you see there is no question of competition but solely of what is in the best interests of the Institute Bangalore has climatic advantages over Bombay it is true, but there are many who think that Bombay's situation is a complete set off against it The Government of India fix upon Bangalore, because they do not know of anything else offering itself in its place

The present situation may be stated thus We have only one definite local offer - that from Mysore. As there will be no disposition on your side to haggle, as I trust that you will raise your offer at once to the highest you can give, so there will be no disposition on our part to encourage unedifying bids between localities Gondal has been already informed that his offer is out of the question because of location But if it be in the interests of the Institute itself that it should be located in or near a centre of culture, wealth and industry, if we have to go elsewhere than Bangalore to get a strong governing Body, you yourself will not stand in the way of such a change of location, - at least so I should judge from Padshah's report of his conversation with you

Under the last Resolution of the Government of India, we are to frame a Scheme to be annexed to the application we are to make for the transfer of our properties under the Trust Charity Act. For this Application and Scheme we have sought the advice of Mr Lowndes who is now on ~~the sea~~ his way home with the required papers We are daily expecting his advice Till we receive it, there is time to look into all points I hope we shall soon have in hand your of-

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ficial letter intimating the best you are prepared to do for the Institute , if other localities are prepared to do as much for the Institute and offer the other advantages of which I spoke, then, with your consent, they may be considered, but not till then

I am leaving for Europe on the 13th, so if in future you will carry on all correspondence with my brother Mr R J Tata it will be the most convenient way

Believe me

Yours sincerely,

J N Tata

400 267-243

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH HELD ON AUGUST 27th 1902

5 The Committee then considered the amount of the material aid offered by the Mysore Government - a site of 37/Acres, five lacs in cash towards building expenses, the assistance of the Mysore Public Works Department in the building work and the drawing up of plans, probably stone and material also free, and an annual subsidy of Rs.30000/- Mr.D J Tata made a statement showing how the Scheme had been gradually diminished in dimensions, how, for example, the Medical Department recommended so strongly by Lord Reay had been cut out of the programme, how only in deference to the authority of Professor Ramsay, they had accepted his Scheme with a minimum expenditure of £14000/- a year, and that chiefly because it seemed to bring with it a prospect of £5000/- a year from the Government of India, how that hope was disappointed, and how since then the salaries named by Professor Ramsay for the staff had been found not so attractive as had been supposed; and how they were disappointed in the Mysore offer He recalled to the Committee's mind the feeling expressed at the last meeting that no start could be made short of a minimum grant of Rs.50000/- a year from Mysore, and how they were face to face with the alternatives of hanging up the Scheme, or making a beginning on £11000/- a year. It was for the Committee to advise his father whether a beginning could be made with any prospect of success under these conditions Mr Tata said his father would be in India before the end of the year

Sheet, No 2 No 244

6. The Committee thereupon resolved to send a reply to the Government of Mysore to the following effect, viz that the amount of annual aid both by the Mysore Government and the Government of India fell so far short of securing that the Institute should be started on such a scale as, Mr Tata was advised, was essential to its success, that the Committee were not prepared to advise the acceptance of this offer until they had an opportunity of conferring with Mr Tata on his return from Europe in December

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Section
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To B J Padshah Esq.
Honorary Secretary
Provincial Committee
for the Indian Institute
of Research, Bombay

Sir

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 25th April 1905 as well as that of D J Sahib's letter of the 5th May last, representing again that the Imperial Govt Grant is insufficient and requesting for an

(to the Tata Indian Institute of Research)

see in reply,

21

2477

I am to state that the Govt of Mysore ~~Durbar~~ ~~agree~~ concur that the ~~figures~~ facts and figures now furnished in your letter go ~~to some extent~~ to shew that the estimates of expenditure made by Sir Lowe Ramsay, and Professor Krishnan and Col Clebborn do not include all the items to be provided and that they are in some cases under-estimates. At the same time, it is found that in their letter of the 28th February last to the Bombay Govt, the Govt of India have stated that the endowments yield annually Rs 1,25,000 and that this amount with the Mysore Grant of Rs 30000 and the Govt of India Grant of Rs 77,500, (total Rs 2,32,500) sufficiently liberal

correction made by the Secy

172 2118

for the present purpose of the Institute In the same paper the Govt of Madras also ~~stated~~ expressed themselves willing to raise their ~~grant~~ contribution to 1½ lakhs of rupees as other assets merge In these circumstances the Govt of H.E. the Governor of Madras consider that it is enough to raise the recurring grant from Rs 3000 to Rs 5,0000 per annum and they are accordingly pleased to offer this latter amount, pending no further increase is asked for or expected and the location of the Institute is in Bangalore

I have &c
25/7/1908
Secretary

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25/7/1908

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